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# A MANOR BOOK OF OTTERY SAINT MARY

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# A MANOR BOOK OF OTTERY SAINT MARY

EDITED BY
CATHERINE DURNING WHETHAM
AND
MARGARET HER DAUGHTER

WITH A
NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF THE
DEPENDENT MANOR OF CADHAY
BY
W. C. D. WHETHAM, F.R.S.

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON
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1913

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# PREFACE

The natural way to learn history is not to pore over introductory primers or general text-books, but to study the records of a familiar countryside or town, whether they be written on vellum and kept in the muniment chests of church, hall, and council chamber, or be traced in furrow and fence, cob and thatch, bricks and mortar over the face of the land.

This little book contains the result of a series of schoolroom lessons in local history, made possible by a fortunate combination of the requisite material within the range of a day's journeying. It deals primarily with the survey of a manor made by an industrious steward in the seventeenth century, and makes no pretence to give a complete history. The difficulty of understanding the condition of even a small portion of a county during a selected century without reference to events occurring over a much larger extent of time and space led step by step to the putting together of the introductory chapter, in which the part might be seen to take its place in the larger drama of national development. But a full history of Ottery St Mary, as indeed of the whole county of Devon, yet remains to be written; and, in that history, the substance of the present study will be but an episode.

It may be said that the writing of history has now

become so much an affair of experts that it is rash for the unskilled hand to trespass on the confines of their domain. But the kindly interest shown on many sides suggested that friends and neighbours might like to share in the fruits of a quiet exploration, while the memory of many pleasant hours makes it natural to hope that others, who have no connection with Ottery St Mary, may be inspired to consider and take note of the evidences from which they also can put together for themselves the story of some familiar fragment of our social and economic structure.

We desire to express our gratitude to the Lord of the Manor of Ottery St Mary, the Rt. Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway, C.B., and to his Steward, Mr John Kennaway, for their courtesy in allowing us access to the fine series of records in their custody. We wish also to thank Mr G. T. Lapsley, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr J. H. Clapham, of King's College, Cambridge, for their ready response to many questions and inquiries, and Mr W. H. B. Bird for advice and encouragement, most valuable in that they came from one who has made a life-study of English records. Miss Elizabeth Stokes, of Chancery Lane, has helped us by consulting and transcribing various documents in the Record Office and British Museum, and Miss Christine Elliott has given constant assistance at every stage of our undertaking.

C. D. W.
M. D. W.

CADHAY, OTTERY ST MARY,
*September* 1913.

# Part I
# INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

SECTION PAGE

I. Topography . . . . . 3
II. The Beginnings of the Settlement . . . . . 6
III. The Origin of the Manor . . . . . 11
(*a*) The Tenants of the Manor . . . . . 13
(*b*) The Sokemen . . . . . 13
(*c*) The Villeins . . . . . 16
(*d*) The Cottars . . . . . 22
(*e*) The Serfs . . . . . 23
(*f*) The Lord . . . . . 24
(*g*) The Courts of the Manor . . . . . 25
(*h*) The Common Fields . . . . . 29
(*i*) Inheritance and Succession . . . . . 34
(*j*) The Farm System . . . . . 35
IV. The Manor of Ottery St Mary . . . . . 36
V. Early History of the Manor . . . . . 41
VI. John de Grandisson . . . . . 44
VII. The New Settlement . . . . . 46
VIII. The Later History of Land Tenure in England . . 49
IX. The Manor of Ottery St Mary in the Seventeenth Century . . . . . 60
X. The Modern Developments . . . . . 68

# THE MANOR OF OTTERY ST MARY

THE Manor of Ottery St Mary is situated in East Devon, the parish church being about eleven miles east of Exeter and six and a half miles north of the sea at Ladram Bay. The greatest length, running from north-east to south-west, is about four and a half miles, the width about five miles and a half. The principal geographical feature is the River Otter, which rises near Otterford, in the Blackdown Hills, passes close to the little town of Honiton, and comes into the parish at Fenny Bridges, leaving it again at Tipton St John, to fall into the sea about a mile east of Budleigh Salterton, after a total course of eighteen or twenty miles. During its passage through the parish, which it divides with considerable accuracy into two equal parts, the Otter receives its principal tributary, the Tale, a fair-sized stream rising six or eight miles away among the hills round Broadhembury. The Tale or Talewater enters the parish of Ottery at Claperntale, now the home farm of Escot House, in the parish of Talaton; thence, passing through Taleford and across the bottom of the Cadhay estate, it joins the Otter below the weir above Cadhay bridge, half a mile above the

Topography.

Ottery mill and the St Saviour's bridge. At frequent intervals throughout its course other smaller streams join the Otter from the hillsides.

Both the Otter and the Tale are subject to frequent and rapid flooding, owing to the character of the rainfall of the district and to the hilly nature of the catchment area. Thus we find in the early years of the nineteenth century that Cadhay and Feniton bridges were washed away in 1808, Gosford bridge in 1824, and St Saviour's bridge in 1849. The bed of the Otter is of considerable width ; in places large quantities of pebbles and shingle are exposed, and the banks are liable to be undermined by the rapid flow of the waters, while the normal course of the stream appears to shift from side to side of the valley in the sequence of centuries. The meadows on either hand are of a marshy nature, overgrown with rushes, and require careful draining to maintain their economic value.

On the east and west, the parish terminates in high ground, on which survives the remaining waste of the Manor. Geologically speaking, these hills form an extension of the Blackdown group, from which they have been separated by the formation of the river valleys. From the river, the ground slopes gradually upwards to the east for two or three miles, and then rises somewhat abruptly, through a belt of trees, to a height of nearly eight hundred feet above the sea-level. The East Hill is still to a large extent an unenclosed area—a sandy, peaty tableland, strewn with flints, clothed with heath, fern, and furze, whence fine views may be obtained over the sea to Portland Bill and Start Point, as well as to Dartmoor in the south-west and Exmoor on the northern

horizon. From the north-eastern point of East Hill, facing Honiton, to the southern extremity, the ridge runs straight in a south-westerly direction for four miles and a half to Core Hill, above the Sid valley.

The characteristics of the West Hill are less marked. The ground rises more gradually, attaining its greatest altitude of just over five hundred feet on the boundary of the parish. Heath and Scots fir are the prevailing form of vegetation on its waste spaces.

From an early period the parish was crossed by the two main roads connecting Exeter with the Midlands and east of England. They fork from a first common section about nine miles from Exeter, above Strete Raleigh. The southern branch, which goes by way of Colyford, Lyme Regis, and Dorchester, crosses the Otter at the town bridge of St Saviour's, becoming the main street, Mill Street, of the town of Ottery. It mounts on to East Hill by way of Chineway, or, as it is sometimes written in the records, Cheneyway. The other branch, keeping to the north on lower ground, runs through Fairmile and Fenny Bridges to Honiton, whence it mounts the Blackdown Hills, and pursues its course through Ilminster and Ilchester towards Bath. Later roads, at right angles to the main roads, run parallel to the river banks on either side, connecting the hamlets which have grown up at points determined chiefly by the possibility of getting a satisfactory water-supply from the streams that have scooped out the smaller lateral valleys. A bridge at Tipton St John and bridges at Gosford and Cadhay give three other connections between the houses situated on the opposite banks of the river.

The bounds of the Manor, parish, and later hundred were fixed and set down in Saxon days. They are given in a late sixteenth or seventeenth century manuscript preserved at the British Museum.[1] It reads as follows:—

*"A Note of the Bounds of Ottery St Mary*

"From Streatgate by the highwaye to Teleforde als Taleforde and from thence north by the ryver to Blinde Pyll; and from thence to Denborrow, thence to Heathfeilde mere als: marte: then to man Oakes, then to Streatpoole, then to Lanscore lane; then to Broundon midward: then to Blackborrow: then to Halen path; then to Roddonshowe then south alonge the downe to Pyms Hedge: then to Payesgrove als Pyms garden; then to Derry Swinshed; then to lessen downe southward: then to Chetisholt southward; then to Ottery brooke cliffe: then to Poundfould: then to Ruthrenelforde westward: then to Ryage path: then to Appledore stocke: then to Stoniforde: then to Renney thornes: then westtwarde to Fisherne Streete: then north to Hare path: and then about 70 perches eastwards and so northward to Streatgate aforsayed."

The Beginnings of the Settlement.

It is not difficult to imagine something of the original condition of the country when our attention has once been drawn to the subject. Heath, gorse, and scrub must have flourished on the flat tops of the hills, trees and undergrowth probably clothed the slopes, and a tangle of swamp and marshy thicket concealed the course of the streams.

[1] Add. MSS. 28828. This volume contains many papers relating to Ottery St Mary.

Accordingly, cultivation was only possible as clearing proceeded, and the first settled agricultural population probably established themselves in small colonies on patches of rising ground among the foothills. The first spaces to be reclaimed around their habitations became the common fields of the community, in which each household held one or more allotted strips; while their few domestic animals grazed during the day on the outskirts of the primeval thickets, and returned at night to the little hamlet. From such a point of vantage the work of reclamation would proceed slowly. More land would be cleared and fenced; watercourses would be confined within recognized channels; new centres of population would establish themselves within a range that permitted intercourse and mutual protection, and the original settlement itself would grow in numbers and territory. Or again, separate independent colonies, finding themselves brought into contact by expansion and improved means of communication, could unite to form larger and more powerful associations of co-operating households.

A study of the field-map of Ottery St Mary still shows something of this social structure. In the Midlands, till the nineteenth century, the arable fields of many manors and parishes were held in common, and cultivated in unfenced strips by the different occupiers; but at an early period changes in economic conditions and in methods of agriculture made it profitable in the south-west of England to enclose the old common fields and to divide them permanently among the several owners. Nevertheless, in spite of the lapse of centuries, we still see, round the little town of Ottery, evidences of the

acre and half-acre strips, and by noting their situation and their grouping, either in the map or on the ground itself, we are able to trace the position of the old common fields. Similarly, in the hamlets scattered throughout the parish, we can occasionally identify the strips of the common fields, which were probably the first centre of cultivation. Moreover, as we shall show later on, the names of the enclosures will often help us in our work of exploration.

The Saxons seem to have spread themselves to Devonshire more by a series of peaceful penetrations than by acts of conquest,[1] and must have settled down on terms of mutual toleration side by side with the men of "British" race they found there. Some sort of "class" distinctions may have arisen for a while between the two races, such as again occurred during the first two or three hundred years after the Norman Conquest; and in such distinctions we may, if we like, see the origin of those different classes of cultivators of the soil which we shall encounter hereafter. Each tract of territory that was added to the realm of the Saxon king paid a fixed contribution to the royal exchequer, estimated in shares or hides; and grants of land of varying size, suitable for cultivation or already cultivated, were booked or assigned by charter to various owners, who were responsible for the payment of the dues, for profitable tillage, and for the good order of the inhabitants, with the prompt rendering of any customary services to the Crown. Then again, these lesser booked lands or boclands—some probably not exceeding thirty acres or so—were grouped into larger areas round a

[1] *Victoria County Histories: Devon*, vol. i.

central hall[1] or lord's homestead, with earlier settled free communities and townships also attached thereto, thus simplifying the military, judicial, and administrative organization of the country, and forming the framework first of the manors and, taken collectively, of the county hundred.

Such, in broad general outline, was the origin and kind of disposition of men and material out of which arose the social structure of our present countryside. But the settlement of the district, its clearing and cultivation,

[1] A most interesting specimen of an ancient hall or thegn's dwelling-place—possibly unique in East Devon—existed behind the old Vicarage house in the adjoining parish of Payhembury until the spring of 1913, when it was destroyed, unsurveyed and unrecorded, under the auspices of the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese. The earliest part of the building consisted of the hall, a chamber about 25 feet in length by 15 feet in breadth. A framework of four pairs of solid oak timbers, hewn from trees of suitable shape, supported the walls and roof, while the intervening spaces were filled with wattle and daub. A smaller apartment, also constructed of timber supports and wattle, had been added at the south end, soon after the original building. An extension of another couple of rooms had taken place at some later period. The oak timbers of the framework and the boughs of ash coppice, used for the wattle, were in excellent condition, bearing witness to the preservative properties of the clay daub.

The fine mediæval stone lion fountain-head, through which an unfailing supply of water reached the homestead, was still to be seen in July 1913—the only surviving trace of the most ancient part of the settlement. The earliest part of the buildings probably dated at least from the twelfth or thirteenth century, and had long been used to provide outhouses to the more modern Vicarage house, itself dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The whole episode of the obliteration of this relic of early days is a lamentable illustration both of the general lack of interest in local history and of the incompetence or negligence of those directly responsible for authorising such an act of destruction.

was a very slow process, and many hundred years had to elapse before the land assumed the appearance with which we are now familiar.

At the opening of the thirteenth century, nearly the whole of Devonshire, with the exception of the boroughs, was still set aside for royal sport, and the cultivated lands were but clearings in the midst of a "forest,"[1] through which wild beasts, such as wolves, deer, and herds of swine, roamed at will. Hedges or hayes, stockades, and fences of every description were required to protect the slender resources of these earliest husbandmen from the marauding foes by which they were surrounded; and although, by payment of a small due, the cattle were allowed to trespass on the outskirts of the forests in search of food, the forest laws of the Norman kings probably did not encourage the taking of liberties in the way of unauthorized enclosure. Not until 1204 did the men of Devon buy their charter of disafforestation from King John, and not until 1242 was that charter put in force by the delimitation, in the interests of the Crown, of the surviving forest areas.

But if the settlement of Devon was somewhat delayed owing to its position as a border province, with untrodden moorland wastes in its midst and the unexplored territory of the wild Cornishmen beyond it, the French possessions of the English kings soon gave it great advantage in the way of developing its industries and of opening up a coasting and overseas commerce. Dating at least from Roman times, there were ancient traditions of trade and

[1] A forest indicates a tract of uncultivated land reserved for purposes of sport, rather than an area given up to the systematic cultivation of timber.

intercourse with the south of Ireland, the seaports of the north-west coasts of France, and the provinces, French and Spanish, that looked out over the turbulent waters of the Bay of Biscay—regions inhabited by men of kindred race and tongue. So the borough and seaport towns of Devon rose into prominence, freely sending their ships and wares across the seas, and their representatives to the parliaments of the nation. This development of commerce and power reacted on the internal condition of the country and brought sources of wealth to its inhabitants beyond those at the disposal of a purely agricultural population. Thus economic change was early at work in the West, and the men of Devon led the way in the political and social movements of that age.

The Origin of the Manor.

We have already said enough to show that the origin of the manorial system of England is obscure and involved. In the first place, we have sometimes the communal settlement on the land of free men, coequal in status if not in possessions, or, as in the east of England, the descendants of the Danish invaders of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, beneath whom there are the remains of an earlier free population, either enslaved or depressed in social standing. Secondly, we have traces of the land settlement of the war leader, the thegn, the overlord, each with his appropriate retinue of kinsmen, followers, and slaves, forming a patriarchial group, which may have embodied also the tradition and possibly the framework of the Roman *vill* and its predecessor, the British *trev*. The one was chiefly an agrarian settlement,

united in self-defence, but drawn up on an agricultural basis ; the other was to some extent a military occupation of the land, in which the weak were under the protection of the strong, the conquered were the slaves of the conquerors, and the status of each individual was determined according to the war-services he was capable of rendering to his lord. Superimposed on these two divergent ideals, came the Conqueror and his Norman lords, bringing with them a highly developed feudal system, based on military tenure, in which the other two systems were probably already incorporated to some extent.

In this mixed origin of the manor we shall find the most helpful clue in the work of unravelling the history of any particular example. Looked at from the inside, the manor may be studied as an isolated social unit kept together by agricultural interdependence, a community in which every man's rights and duties were carefully apportioned, self-governing in matters of local custom, and joined to the larger unit of hundred or shire by the presence of its selected representatives at the hundred court, the sheriff's tourn or shire moot. Considered from the outside, the manorial organization becomes a convenient unit for local government and for taxation—the centre of franchises, of petty jurisdiction, of local police. From the military, and occasionally from the legal and fiscal point of view, the manor acted most conveniently through the personality of the lord, bringing the allotted number of knights, esquires, and foot-soldiers in his train. From the economic and agrarian standpoint, it was a self-governing community, expressing itself by chosen or customary representatives, and

adjusting its relations to the central government chiefly through the medium of the county sheriff. In its essence, the manor consisted of a number of households brought into simple and definite relations with each other and their surroundings on a graduated system of rights and duties.

*The Tenants of the Manor.*—We must now turn from an attempt to describe the manor as a whole to a more detailed study of its constituent parts. The tenants of the manor may be divided most conveniently into four classes, although such a classification is neither complete nor correct, and in any case it would be difficult to draw an impassable line between members of the four groups. We must take account of the sokemen, who correspond closely to the lesser gentry of later days ; the villeins, a class which had much in common with the tenant farmers of modern times; the bordarii or cottars,—crofters and small holders,—who came to supply the ranks of the mechanics, craftsmen, and tradesmen; the servi or slaves, who had little more than a right of hearth or domicile in the manor, some of whom developed, after their gradual emancipation, into the free, landless agricultural labourer, while others moved into the ranks of the cottars. Thus, even at a very early stage, four main social divisions of English rural life had already declared themselves.

*The Sokemen.*—The sokemen were probably the remains of the class of ancient free settlers, who at one time had owed direct military service to the Crown, and belonged in theory to an independent self-governing community. Their land holding, often of the nature of a small manor more or less complete in itself, was origin-

ally expressed in hides—from a word *hiwisc*, which meant shares—of arable land, to which were added appurtenances of pasture, meadow, and common rights, deemed sufficient to support a family in a position of consequence. The hide of arable land varied according to the locality, and generally amounted to 120 or 130 acres, which was charged with maintaining its own plough team of oxen; but in Ottery, for instance, as in most parts of Devon, the hide was 256 acres. The word hide was frequently used in later times to express the ultimate entire holding or a certain proportion of taxable land, and we find that the hide, taken as a land-measurement by the Norman scribes, became a very variable unit. There seems to have been another and later effort to force the manors into five-hide units, the recognized knight's fee, and to fit them with the townships into hundreds, for the purpose of distributing equitably the geld taxation and the burdens of military service. These additional interpretations of the word add to the confusion of anyone who attempts to reduce the hides of a district into a coherent system.

The advantage of the presence of sokemen within the manor was their independence and their inherent right to do suit in the king's courts. Any court they were bound to attend was considered to a certain extent a public court, liable to external supervision; and the royal authorities, when the Crown began to bestir itself and tried to centralize the forces of government, were not slow to take advantage of this circumstance. It is likely that the small payment of the soccage tenants to the manor or head manor was an acknowledgment of nominal overlordship and a recognition of the duty of

giving suit in the manorial court, rather than any payment of the nature of what we should now call rent. Again, the very size of the due suggests that there was no question of a commutation for money payment of the multitudinous services which fell to the lot of the villein. Some sokemen or their descendants may have become "free tenants," *liberi tenentes*, on the private demesne lands of the overlord, and they frequently held lands in villeinage; but their social status did not necessarily alter with the form of tenure, nor do they seem to have acquired the personal disabilities of villeins as long as they held in remembrance their free origin and descent.

After the Saxon settlement, the great estates of the west of England were found to be intermingled with free properties and smaller manors, and these again lay side by side with the remains of the tribal associations of ancient vills and townships, while all were still surrounded on every side by unreclaimed forests and wastes. The first step in the economic and political development of the country was to blend these elements into a coherent whole, and to establish some sort of control over the intervening spaces. The pressure of external circumstance as well as the desire for individual security and advancement thus compelled each neighbourhood to consolidate its forces, develop its territories, and to seek local unity at the only place then available, the manor courts. It is rare to find the existence of sokemen recorded in the Domesday survey for the west of England. In the same way, in certain districts of the east, no serfs are entered on the rolls. It is difficult to decide whether there were then actually no sokemen and no serfs in those parts, or whether the numbers were so

few that they were not separately classified. It must be remembered that the Norman lawyers did not recognize the existence of a class who stood, like the sokemen, somewhat outside the authority of the manor, and they would probably require considerable evidence —such as they found in organizations like the "Soke of Peterborough"—before they would be persuaded to enlarge their point of view.

*The Villeins.*—It is clear that the chief responsibility for the agricultural prosperity of the country lay with the large group of men of the vills or townships, *villeins*, the *consuetudines*, *customers*, or those subject to the custom of the manor, as they were also called. Theoretically, they were always subject in body and goods to the caprice of their lord and the tyranny of his steward. Practically, they were soon protected on all sides by the custom of the manor, as declared in the court of the manor, in which, although it is true that the lord's steward was president, the villeins themselves provided the reeve and four men who were among the ultimate arbiters of customary laws. Nevertheless, in early times, the villein was essentially a peasant, performing certain agricultural services on his own and his lord's land; a man whose chief service was ploughing, whose holding was regulated by units in which ploughing capacity was the fundamental consideration. Legally, it is probable that his lord could sell or transfer him and his family off his accustomed holding to another owner; but it is doubtful whether any such transaction was ever placed on record.

The full holding of arable land in the common fields for a villein was a virgate or yardland, of thirty or thirty-two

acres, usually forced into some relation, such as the quarter, of the local hide. The possession of a yard or virgate of land carried with it the obligation to maintain a yoke of oxen for the common plough. The virgate was subdivided into two bovates, and the holder of one bovate or sixteen acres was accredited with the possession of one ox. The fourth part of a virgate, eight acres, sometimes called a ferdel or nook, did not maintain any plough beast. In Ottery St Mary, with its double hide of 256 acres, the virgate contained sixty-four acres, and the ferdel, farling, or farthing, sixteen.[1]

In addition to the arable land, the villeins were possessed of customary rights on the pastures and in the meadows, where areas of grass were enclosed, hedged or hayed round to protect them from live stock during the summer. The early system of acre strips scattered throughout the common fields, in spite of its obvious inconveniences, lasted down into the nineteenth century in parts of England. Near the west and east coasts, where trade with the Continent early brought about various economic changes which took place at later periods elsewhere, the partition of the common fields and the consolidation of the holdings round the homesteads took place so long ago that the memory of the open-field system is preserved only in a few place and field names. It is the usual rule in the Manor of Ottery St Mary to find holdings of equal areas and similar tenure paying sums that are approximately of corresponding value. The existence of this proportionality seems to show that we are here dealing with the result of some gradual, general scheme of land settlement established by consent, not with a

[1] See page 83.

series of exactions extracted in the course of years from unwilling and recalcitrant freemen.

The villein owed services of many diverse sorts. He was under obligations to the manor, to the Crown, and to the Church. If any two of these authorities chanced to coincide, he might consider himself, as in Ottery, to be in a favoured situation. When some ecclesiastical body was also lord of the manor, the tithes were apt to be manorialized and paid with other customary dues, thus obliterating the distinction; so that in some cases, in after years, the tithe payment lapsed when the manorial dues fell into abeyance. Minor payments of wax, required for the maintenance of the altar lights, led to a series of regulations on bees and the proprietorship of the wild swarms.

Since the manor was frequently taxed as a whole, and "aids" were levied on it directly by the Crown when additional funds were required, the payments of the villeins to the national exchequer were included in their customary and occasional dues to the lord. A few only, such as the ward penny, the bridge or road money, or the "*auxilium*," were levied directly by the county authorities on the villein population. The geld or land tax, originally levied on the hidage as an occasional payment in war time, became a fixed tax. The sheriff's aid, *auxilium vice-comitis*, was possibly a commutation of the sheriff's right to provisions and maintenance during his tourn in any neighbourhood; and in spite of the quarrel which is said to have taken place between Henry II. and Becket on the subject at Woodstock,[1] and the energetic protest of the Archbishop,

[1] See Round's *Feudal England*, 1895, p. 497.

this aid too became a fixed permanent annual payment to the Crown, although many abbots and lay lords tried to retain it in their own hands.

Besides the claims of Church and State on the income of the villein, he was subject to an almost endless series of calls on his person and property from the lord of the manor. After reading through an early set of manorial ordinances, the prospect of the villein's life would seem to consist of incessant toil undertaken at his lord's behest, and the exaction of the uttermost farthing of any rare chance earnings of his own. But in practice such a state of affairs evidently did not arise. The villeins were a numerous class, and the daily or weekly obligations in the manor were spread over a large body of qualified men. Moreover, if the villein's land went uncultivated, the lord's dues went unpaid ; and though nominally the villein could neither give up nor leave his holding, yet the lord could not compel him to go or to stay without the approbation of his fellow-villeins, sitting from three weeks to three weeks in the customary court. The imposition of fines of egress and ingress bears witness to the frequency of a change of holders.

Of all the customary dues paid by the villein tenant, that of *merchet* was considered the most degrading and the surest sign of a servile social state. It was known in common parlance as " buying one's blood," and was a payment made before the villein had the right to give in marriage either a daughter or granddaughter. It was probably an acknowledgment of the ancient proprietary rights of the lord of the manor over the women settled on his lands, and it disappeared at an early stage of manorial development.

The *heriot* survived to a much later date and, although usually commuted for a money payment, it is still in force in some parts of England. In practice, the heriot was the claim of the lord from the heirs of the deceased villein to the best beast in the homestead; a claim of the Church to the second-best animal, as a burial fee, occasionally following the first. The origin of the heriot, which was by no means always confined to the demand for one beast, and might extend to all the movable goods and chattels of the deceased, seems to have been twofold. The early Saxon *heregeat* was the return of the military outfit of horse, accoutrements, and weapons which had been supplied by the chief to his followers. It was part of a system of boarding out the war-horses with the tenants, who thus had the use of them when not required for military purposes, and of arranging for some of the weapons to be kept in the homestead rather than at the central hall of the manor. But a second custom was also involved. In many cases, the outlying holdings, *berewicks* or dairy-farms as they were sometimes called, were originally dependent granges and homesteads of the lord's demesne, grouped together with the larger villein tenements into hamlets or townships. But, instead of keeping these demesne lands in hand and exercising a precarious supervision over the cultivation, it was found more convenient to place villein tenants on them, who held the land by some tenure such as that known locally as *Old Barton* in Devonshire and *Old Aster* in Somerset.[1] These men were probably stocked and equipped for their new occupation by the lord of the

[1] See *Calendar of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells*, vol. i., Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1907.

manor, a custom which still prevails in parts of France at the present time.[1] In this case the heriot, to whatever dimensions it attained, was only the return of property to the original owner or his representatives at the death of the borrower.

The *relief* was a second death-duty paid by the villein, and differed from the heriot in that it was not levied on goods held by him as a man, but was a payment due from the tenement on the assumption of the holding by the heir. Whether the change of occupation was owing to death or transfer, the underlying assumption is that the customary tenants had no proprietary right in their holding, which could neither be left by will, nor sold, nor given in exchange. The ceremony of the admission of a new tenant marks this principle. The old occupier surrendered his holding to the lord, from whom he had received it. The lord, for a sufficient consideration, gave it out again to a new tenant, indicated to him by the outgoing occupier, and exacted an oath of fealty. Although the ceremony of surrender and admittance dwindled into a purely formal function, in which the lord's share, other than as the receiver of a small tax, became insignificant, yet the proceeding served to reassert the proprietary ownership of the lord. The copy of the entry of surrender and admission in the manor roll was the only record of the tenant right in the holding available when, owing to a change in the value of the currency, and the consequent sinking of the fixed customary rent to a merely nominal burden, these copyhold tenements became of considerable importance.

Of the many other dues, that of suit at the lord's mill

[1] As, for instance, in the Limousin.

was reckoned one of the most vexatious. A percentage of the corn ground, varying from a tenth to a twenty-fourth part according to the custom of the manor and the strength of the mill-stream, was abstracted by way of payment. Delays were frequent, and even a system of regulating the order in which the vills or hamlets were entitled to grind did not greatly hasten matters. Moreover, the villeins were required to repair the mill-pond and to clean out or embank the water-courses—a heavy addition to their various burdensome obligations.

*The Cottars.*—The *bordarii*, or cottars, though originally an inferior villein class, often proved, when the economic revolution set in, to be more independent than their better-endowed fellows. The very smallness of their holding, usually about five acres around their cottage, forced them to seek elsewhere an outlet for their energies. If their rights and privileges were less, their duties and obligations were diminished in proportion. Having no common rights of pasture, they kept no oxen, and were freed from any responsibility for ploughing or carting. They became a model for the typical small holder of recent days, letting out their labour, and cultivating their five acres on an individualistic basis in their spare hours. Even the Monday labour, from which they received their name of *Lundinarii*, early lapsed or was commuted for a money payment. Their agricultural operations were less trammelled by custom; and they were at liberty to work their patches of land as dairies and orchards, or to set up smithies, according to the needs of the neighbourhood. Thus their comparative independence from

the manorial web, combined with their right to a settled habitation and freedom from irksome responsibilities, gave the cottar class at a certain period of our history a very marked advantage in economic development over the more important villeins on the one hand, and the serfs on the other. Place and field names such as "cotlands," "cotleigh," "croft," or "cotsetland" mark the sites of these ancient five-acre holdings.

*The Serfs.*—The state of the slaves, or *servii*, must be deemed very pitiable if their legal position be taken as the sole evidence of their condition. Tied to the soil, yet without any defined rights thereon, owners of nothing, not even of themselves, bereft of fixed habitation, charged with perpetual bodily service, dependent on their lord's goodwill for daily sustenance, it would be difficult to construct a more humiliating lot for any man. Yet already in Saxon times they seem to have secured the right to sell their labour at will during three days of the week, and, by the thirteenth century, there was probably not much amiss with their position. Whatever was the fate of the classes above them, the *servii* rose steadily in social status, partly because they were often under the especial protection of the Church. Since they had neither legal duties nor rights in the manorial system, their history is difficult to trace; but it seems clear that even before their emancipation they were free against everyone except their lord, and that his relations to them were ultimately governed by a very strict set of customary usages. After the Conquest many of them passed imperceptibly into the class of the cottars; they colonized newly settled districts; they were attracted into other less-populated manors

and drawn away, especially on to Church lands, by easier terms of service. Their territorial insignificance became the cause of their economic and, later, of their political importance, when, on such occasions as the depopulation of the country after the Black Death, large tracts of fertile land lay uncultivated, owing to the scarcity of labour.

*The Lord.*—In this survey of the population of the manor, we have left one grade undescribed. The lord of the manor himself has yet to appear on our pages. Although, as regards the sokemen, we have pointed out that any rights he possessed over their land were seigneurial rather than proprietary, yet, with regard to the other tenants of the manor, the lord was in theory the absolute owner of life and goods. Everything was subject to the will and pleasure of the lord. But in reality, outside his demesne lands, his will had to shape itself into channels determined by custom, and acts that he once did by grace soon assumed the aspect of a series of legal obligations. Manorial records, when they have informed us of conditions binding on the tenants, go on to tell us of the duties falling upon the lord. The customs vary from manor to manor, but the underlying principle of mutual service and obligation is the same. The lord must feed his tenants on certain days, invite them to his table on others, occasionally give a load of new-mown grass and all the morning's milk from his dairy. The man who carries the lord's sheaves has one for his trouble; the man who carts his oats takes three armfuls. Within the agricultural system of the manor the lord has little greater power of initiative than the villein.

The arrival of the Norman lawyers, who sought for a definite owner to every piece of land, had the general effect of assigning to the lord all portions of the manor which were still owned in common and belonged to no one person. Thus the waste—which does not necessarily mean heath lands, but only unoccupied territory—passed largely out of the control of the manor tenants. Originally it had provided common wood, common fuel, common pasture, and it was also a reserve of ground on which, as the population increased, further settlement and colonization could take place. The common rights to fuel and pasture were usually respected and more clearly defined, but the right of communal appropriation lapsed, and, for the most part, the lord only was left in a position to enclose and take possession of the open spaces.

*The Courts of the Manor.*—The interconnections of the courts of the manor show the same confusion, owing to a diverse origin, to which we have already drawn attention. The soccage tenants were entitled to do suit in a court baron; the villeins came to a customary court; while the court leet, the relic of an earlier free organization, had a more comprehensive constitution as the court of the people, and long administered what we should now term petty justice. The sheriff made his three-weekly tourn to administer the king's justice and collect fines for the royal revenue. The lord held his three-weekly court to fix the agricultural proceeding of the community and to draw in the manorial exactions and payments. Both the sheriff and the lord were entitled to hold an occasional *view of frank pledge*, usually twice a year, to verify the working of the tythings or hundred, at which every man was bound to attend,

although the duty of appearing was often commuted for a small money payment called chevage or head-money, those present swearing that the absentees were keeping the peace at home. But it is not infrequent to find a general levy of chevage in force on a manor or hundred as well as a new series of fines for non-attendance. Such a capitation tax was a convenient and lucrative form of income for the national exchequer. Sometimes the sheriff and the lord agreed to hold their view on the same day and at the same place; sometimes they held it separately, and sometimes one after the other. Where the manor and the hundred coincided, the view was also unified; but the king's lawyers maintained with success that a charter granting a manor did not of itself include the hundred, and the claim to the hundred had to be based on separate charters which freed the land and the tenants from suits at shire and hundred courts.

It may be understood readily that the tenants applied all the pressure possible by passive resistance and non-attendance at opportune moments to consolidate the medley of courts into one three-weekly gathering, and so to minimize the waste of time and labour falling to their lot. At this one court, then, with its imposing list of constituent courts, the lord's steward sat as president. The bailiff of the manor acted as the lord's representative and as public prosecutor. Some twelve tenants, usually chosen from among the freeholders, served in the capacity of a jury; while the reeve and four men of the vills or men from the tythings attended to the interests of the customary tenants and the crofters.

The position of the sokemen at these courts is of great interest. By later common law, their presence

was held to be essential to the strict legality of the court, and if their number sank below two or three, the right to hold a court baron was questioned, and might come to an end; in which case the manor became merely a so-called *reputed* manor. Deep in the national consciousness lay the recognition of the need of an independent body of freemen to balance the possible assumption of arbitrary rights on the part of the lord. Any inclination of the lord to buy up and absorb the lands held in soccage was thus arrested by the prospective loss of the manorial rights. It is not infrequent to find sokemen lent out by one manor to another when the supply began to run short, in order to maintain the manorial organization. The principle underlying the various adjustments was that the constitution of the court must give an ample guarantee of independence and competence.

The function of the court baron was to settle disputes that might arise among the various free tenants and to register conveyances of land between them in the manor rolls. It is in this last aspect that the court baron survived with an effective existence down to the eighteenth century.[1] In it lord and men stood on equal terms in the social scale—an equality which dates back to the feudal ages, and remained an essential part of its structure.

The customary court came to be used chiefly to take note of the transfer of villein holdings and for the discussion and settlement of agrarian and local matters, such as the cultivation of the common fields where they survived, the maintenance of thoroughfares, the cleansing

[1] See Appendix I., p. 173.

of watercourses, concerning which the customs of the manor were declared by the jury of free and villein suitors. The surrender and admission of villein tenants were noted in the rolls, a proceeding which gradually gave rise to the system of copyhold tenure as the villeins were freed from their personal disabilities, and altered but little in form though entirely in effect when it became the recognized method of transferring copyhold property, for which transference the entry in the roll or the copy in possession of the tenant afforded the sole legal evidence. Since the title to the freehold ownership of the land was not at stake on these occasions, the legal formalities were reduced to a minimum, and the transfer of holdings by means of entries in the manor rolls was a cheap and easy form of land registry and conveyance.

The manor was responsible as a whole for the good conduct of its members, and much of the criminal business that is now transacted at the Petty Sessions, and once perhaps had been performed by the ancient courts of the free people, came before the meeting. Offenders were awarded appropriate punishments : they were fined, whipped, or locked up, according to the verdict of the suitors and the decree of the steward. Dishonest brewers stood in the tumbril; short-weight bakers were sent to the pillory. The ducking-stool cooled the ardour of female disturbers of the peace. But the decisions of the manor court could be challenged, and, as communications improved and means of transport increased, the issue was carried more frequently to the higher Crown courts, where better protection could be found, since the king was not loth to ally himself

with the people against the lords and the nobles sitting in their manorial courts. Thus local jurisdiction gradually decayed, and though the people gained economic independence thereby, they lost the habit of communal action and the restraining influence of local opinion and personal responsibility. The dissolution of the manor courts was an inevitable step in the history of local government, but it seems clear that, whatever the gain in economic and personal freedom, a very valuable educational and social influence dropped out of the economy of the countryside, when the manor courts dwindled and then vanished from the land.

We have already spoken of the liability of the tenants to serve in the various manorial offices, according to their status, the more important tenants being exempt from the less important duties. Many of these duties were greatly disliked, and consequently a strict system of taking office in rotation of the holdings grew up in many places. It was usual to free the officers from all or part of their other customary services during their tenure of office, and to award them various perquisites in recognition of their services. Special pieces of land were sometimes attached to the different posts, so that we hear of "reeveland," "smithland," and the like.

*The Common Fields.*—It is only in the east Midlands of England that, owing to peculiar economic and geographical conditions, the most ancient system of common land cultivation has survived down to modern times. In some parts of Italy, of Central Europe, of Russia, and in India, the common fields, with intermixed ownership and indeterminate rights, still provide the fundamental groundwork for the agricultural com-

munities. So long ago did enclosure of the acre or two-acre strips and the consolidation of holdings take place in the west of England that, as we have said, all traces of the system have well-nigh disappeared. Even in the seventeenth-century survey to follow, we find the mention of but one common field, and have to study the countryside or to scrutinize the map and the field-names themselves before we can convince ourselves that the open-field system underlies the construction of town, village, and hamlet.

The common fields, as we have already said, were the first large pieces of ground, on the outskirts of the earliest village communities, to be reclaimed, fenced, and brought into cultivation, probably by the joint efforts of the population. The groups of free settlers or the tribal gatherings of kinsfolk who, two thousand years ago, laid the foundations of modern England as of modern Europe, were essentially an agricultural population, owing their pre-eminence to their regular seasonal supplies of corn, a grain which they must have acquired originally through some contact with the populations of Asia Minor. Such terms as the Aryan race, formerly used to denote the kindred peoples of Northern Europe and Eastern Asia, the arable land which they cultivated, the aristocracy who drove the plough or owned the fields, the ear of corn on which all their civilization depended, preserve for us in our language the remembrance of the fundamental condition of their social existence.

In order that no man might fare better than his neighbour, the acre strips constituting a holding were dealt out throughout the various fields, and, in some places, even at a late period, were re-allotted each

season to prevent the growth of any claim of individual ownership. When the crops were removed, the field was grazed by the common stock, or fallowed by common consent, according to local custom. The land round each settlement usually lay in three great arable fields, sometimes called *seasons*, dealt with as three distinct areas for cultivation. The method of cultivation and the rotation of crops differed throughout the country, but a gradual transition from a two-year to a three-year system may be observed at work in mediæval agriculture; while the introduction of turnips in the eighteenth century produced a revolution in English agricultural methods, and, by putting an end to the custom of fallowing, greatly increased the annual cultivated area of land. In the records of a Hertfordshire manor, at a court meeting held in 1819, it could still be recorded that the "common fields have immemorially been, and ought to be, kept and cultivated in three successive seasons of tilth—grain, etch grain, and fallow."[1] The appeal to antiquity was at once the strength and weakness of the system. It was not easy either for vexatious innovation or well-considered improvement to find a place in such a custom-bound community, and, when great changes in agricultural procedure were necessary to maintain economic stability, a system of land-cultivation which opposed the incoming tide was bound to disappear.

It is noticeable that in the east of England, still the chief corn-producing district, the emphasis was laid chiefly on the arable land; while in the west of England the meadows or lammas lands, of which the existence is

[1] F. Seebohm, *The English Village Community*, 2nd ed., 1883, p. 11.

elsewhere indicated only by the general term "appurtenances" and its various abbreviations, acquired the importance natural in a pastoral and dairying country.

Throughout almost all Asia and Europe, the acre, in some form or other, is the universal and primitive unit of agriculture; it represents the area of land which a team of oxen could be expected to plough in a day. The length of the furrow, furrowlong, or furlong shows the distance an ox could travel without pausing to take breath; while the length of the rod or ox goad proved a convenient measurement of width for subdividing the acre into its four roods—each a rod in breadth and a furlong or forty rods in length. This gives the most ancient form of the acre, a form which governed the laying-out and subdivision of the common fields into strips, *riggs*, *dales*, or *selions*, the name differing according to the district, separated from each other only by turf *balks* or *ranes*, as they are also called.[1] A set of these strips, the furrows running parallel to each other side by side, so as to make one group, was called a *shot*, *shute*, or *furlong*, words frequently occurring in this sense in English place and field names. In hilly districts, where the strips were usually made to run along and not up and down the contour-lines, the effect of centuries of ploughing was to create terraces or series of level banks, rising one above the other, occasionally reinforced by rough masonry, such as are now to be seen in the vineyards and olive-groves of the French and Italian Rivieras. These banks between the plough-

[1] Rigg and rane are terms still in use in Westmoreland and Cumberland, where a few common or "town" fields survive; see *Trans. Cumb. and West. Archæol. Soc.*, vol. xiii., New Series.

made terraces were known as the *lynches* or *linces*, also an occasional place-name. When a group of strips or a shot met another similar configuration in which the furrows ran at varying angles to the first group, the intervening turf headlands were called the *butts*, a name also applied to any piece of ground where the acre, on account of the proximity to a river, cliff, or other natural object, had to be curtailed in length and increased in width—the typical *shortland*. This meaning of the word butt or abut is often overlooked in the desire to localize the ancient archery butts of the countryside. Corners of the fields, which had to be cut up into tapering strips pointed at one end, were sometimes called *pykes* or *pightels*, and also *geared acres* or *gores*, a word used with the same meaning but in a different connection in any dressmaker's establishment. Unused or boundary scraps of land were assigned to Noman or the ubiquitous Jack. The words Jacksland or Jacklands preserve a record of such indeterminate ownership.

The meadow-lands or leys were usually close to the village, frequently along the stream which had originally determined the settlement. In Saxon times the meadows were laid up to hay in February or March, in a series of divisions known as *doles*, an expression akin to the word "to deal"; the grass was hedged or hayed round to preserve it from the live stock of the community and the denizens of the adjoining forests, a proceeding which has provided the west of England with innumerable names ending in *hay*, *hayne*, or *hayes*. The extent of a man's rights to the meadow-land was governed by the area of ploughland normally assigned to him in the common arable fields. In some places the meadows

were also called the Lammas[1] lands, indicating the time of year (August 1) when the hay would be cleared, the land thrown open to the co-operating tenants, and the animals again be driven out to pasture. The obligation of finding the common bull or boar was frequently laid on the impropriator of the rectorial tithes, while the common herdsman was elected by the *homage*[2] or men of the manor at the manorial court. Other pasture-land, sometimes called *hams*, on which grazing rights were strictly limited or *stinted* as to the number of beasts that might be placed on them, lay farther afield.

*Inheritance and Succession.*—A list of the customs of a manor usually shows that the succession of property was as strictly determined as its cultivation, and was indeed part of the general scheme for maintaining the solidarity of the common life. While the soccage tenants could dispose of their land at will, the villeins had no power of varying the rules of descent, a restriction of which the object was to prevent a redivision of the holding and a multiplication or division of customary services. In Kent only do we find a tenure, known as gavelkind, which was subjected to equal division among the heirs. Throughout the rest of England a custom called Borough English prevailed, by which all the proprietary rights of the villein in his holding went to one child, frequently the youngest son;[3] thus setting the other children free to seek work as craftsmen, to serve the

[1] The name Lammas is probably derived from a Saxon word, *hlafmaesse* or loaf mass, having reference to an offering of first-fruits in the shape of a loaf of new wheaten bread.

[2] From the Latin *homo*=a man; French, *homme*.

[3] See the customs of the Manor of Ottery St Mary, on pages 82, 83. Here the rules of descent vary according to the tenure.

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lord in various capacities, to settle on the demesne land, or to colonize and reclaim some of the manorial waste. Borough English was adapted to a state of society when there were still empty spaces on all hands. It came up, naturally enough, among people living on small holdings, where subdivision was discountenanced, and a mobility of population was still a feature of the type of civilization. Under this tenure, it was usual to give women the express right to hold the tenement in default of male heirs,[1] suggesting that no obligation of military service was originally involved in the conditions of ownership.

*The Farm System.*—The word farm or *feorm* in its original Saxon sense stands for food, and the transition to its later meanings, first of a *fixed rent*, and afterwards as the holding for which the fixed rent was paid, was as gradual in outward practice as it was in literary usage. In the dawn of the manorial system we may take it for granted that in some way the lord's household was maintained, year in, year out, by the contributions in kind of the tenants, each holding being charged with finding supplies for a day, a week, or a month, according to their several capacities. These produce-rents continued in places down to the fourteenth century and later, especially on a few ecclesiastical estates ; and it is probable that field-names such as *cheeselands*, *hoplands*, *saltlands* preserve the memory of the once universal liability to pay in food, and of the peculiar duty laid on certain portions of the manor for the supply of special articles of consumption.

The change from payments in food and labour to a general system of payment in money was very gradual ;

[1] See the customs of the Manor of Ottery St Mary, on page 82.

but it is easy to see that such an alteration was bound to take place as soon as the country settled down into a coherent whole, with a central government requiring constant supplies of money for the national exchequer. The first move in the process is often a temporary substitution of a money arrangement, with the understanding that payment in kind can be reverted to whenever convenient, a return to the old order which certainly did occur occasionally. Yet by the end of the fourteenth century, three hundred years after the Norman invasion, food-rents were almost unknown, and in another two hundred years labour services had virtually disappeared throughout the land. We should probably find the latest traces of survival in the north-west of England, where, in Cumberland at any rate, labour services were not extinct in the eighteenth century.

The Manor of Ottery St Mary.

In the foregoing pages we have given a very short and imperfect sketch of the general outline of the manor in England—sufficient, however, we hope, to give the student some idea of the relative value of the different parts of the structure, as he will find them in the Manor of Ottery St Mary. The little town itself, with its magnificent church, is the obvious centre of the community. A group of soclands, which may represent the ancient boclands, are placed round it at various distances, each with its attendant cottages and appropriate buildings; while, during the reign of Henry VII., the Warden and College of Canons changed some customary tenements into soccage holdings and added them to the list, bringing up the number of soccage holdings to thirteen. Of the original soclands,

Cadhay, Holcombe, and Knightstone seem always to have been transferred with certain manorial rights, and were possessed at various times of independent mills, giving some evidence of the correctness of their claim even at a late period. Moreover, as a further mark of distinction, Holcombe and Knightstone each possessed chapels of their own. Nominally assessed at a hide, both Cadhay and Holcombe considerably exceeded the area of two hundred and fifty-six acres associated with the hide in Ottery, and it is interesting to take note of the extent of the variations.

It seems clear that, as stated in the Survey, the hide or carucate in the manor of Ottery St Mary came to equal two hundred and fifty-six acres, consisting of sixteen farthingates or ferlings of sixteen acres each. The yardland or virgate, the full-sized holding of a villein, was thus sixty-four acres, and the bovate or half-virgate must be reckoned at thirty-two. Manors built up on this class of land measurement are by no means uncommon in the west of England ; although, as we have said, it is more usual throughout the country to find the hide subdivided into one hundred and twenty or thirty acres, consisting of sixteen farthings of eight acres each.[1]

The barton or sub-manor of Cadhay has paid the same due of eight shillings throughout the centuries, and seems always to have been entered in the Manor Rolls as one of the recognized hides of the hundred or manor of Ottery. From this observation we might at first be tempted to believe that the Cadhay estate consisted of about two

[1] F. Seebohm, *The English Village Community*, 2nd ed., 1883, p. 36 *et seq.* See also Vinogradoff, *The Growth of the Manor*, 1905, p. 158.

hundred and fifty-six acres. As a matter of fact, the estate now comprises three hundred and eighty-one acres, and there is no certain record of any alteration in its extent. Here then is a discrepancy for which we are tempted to offer some explanation. At Cadhay there seems always to have been about seventy acres of woods and rough grass, including a small three-acre holding, besides the fields which are actually under cultivation. Of the fields there are four, situated on the highest ground of the property, between the woods, which have been known respectively as North, South, Middle, and Pitt Common, seeming to point to a late enclosure. No doubt they are the portions of the estate to which allusion is made in Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, when we are told that John Haydon built a fair new house at Cadhay and enlarged his demesne, an expression pointing towards enclosure rather than acquisition, for which, indeed, there is no evidence. The contents of these four fields amount to fifty-six acres. If we add these commons to the seventy acres of wood, and subtract the resultant one hundred and twenty-six acres from the total of three hundred and eighty-one, we find ourselves left with what may have been the original cultivated area of about two hundred and fifty-four acres, which is in effect the equivalent of the manorial hide, as set out in the Survey.

At Holcombe also we find a similar discrepancy. The original total area of the holding representing the barton or sub-manor, charged with the yearly payment of eleven shillings and one penny, was about three hundred and forty-six acres,[1] of which in 1870 one hundred and eighty-

[1] Particulars from the Tithe Map of 1870, by the courtesy of the owner of Holcombe Barton.

four were arable, one hundred and twenty-seven pasture and watered meadow, and thirty-three orchards and gardens. The holding was eventually broken up for purposes of sale, and the various portions have changed hands several times since the middle of the nineteenth century. The present payment of eleven shillings and a penny from the owner of Holcombe Barton House to the lord of the manor probably represents the last official recognition of the existence of the old semi-independent socland of Holcombe within the manor of Ottery St Mary.

The customary holdings and those later made out of the lord's demesne and held by Old Barton tenure were no doubt first to be found grouped round the mother-church on the hill; and then, as settlement proceeded, they clustered round each of the seventeen or eighteen tithings which helped to constitute the completed manor. At first probably sharing the common fields and taking part in the process of clearing and of further enclosure, we find the tenants by the fourteenth century each in possession of their own allotted tenements, which usually vary in size from a virgate of sixty-four acres to a few acres in extent.[1] Some of the more important tenants would employ men once of the status of serfs to help them in the work of cultivation, but in the early days there would probably be no need to provide additional dwellings for these labourers, since the mediæval swine-herd, neat-herd, and sheep-herd were alike accustomed to sleep, surrounded by their charges, in the appropriate shed or linhay.

The crofters who held by five-acre tenure are only to be found in Ottery itself and the adjoining hamlet of Wiggaton. For some reason, whether economic or

[1] Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 28,828—an early Rental.

social, this form of land tenure seems to have been gradually discontinued, and only the original holdings remained to be gradually subdivided and transformed into what we should now describe as small urban residential property and accommodation land.

For the lord of the manor himself, in the case of Ottery St Mary, we cannot point to a baronial hall or stately mansion; and the Manor House on the site of the Warden's residence, containing traces of the old court-room, has now no manorial status. Much of the conservative character of the manorial survival here is probably due to the fact that, till late years, the manor has never had a territorial family giving it a resident lord, and consequently the keen eye of personal proprietorship has been absent from the course of its development. The French ecclesiastical owners of the Norman and Plantagenet periods were of necessity non-resident, while the English Warden of the later centuries represented a community who would certainly assist in preserving the traditional attitude towards landowning and tenant right; and so, when the manor passed into lay hands, there was no official place of residence standing empty for the new owner, with the result that, even at the present day, the lord of the manor is not actually resident within the bounds of the manor, although his cattle and his pigs are housed within its precincts.

The mills of the manor, all of course driven by water power, were at Ottery St Mary, near St Saviour's bridge, at the bottom of the present Mill Street; but there were also mills at Tipton St John, known during the reign of Queen Elizabeth as the Queen's mills, and now called the King's mills. Holcombe and Knightstone had mills

of their own, and seem to have had disputes about water rights with tenants lower down their respective streams. At Cadhay, the Mill Mead on the Tale probably marks the site of an ancient water-wheel and mill-house. The owners of Cadhay, both the de Cadhays, who were seated there from the time of Edward I., and the Haydons, who followed them during the reign of Henry VIII., had easy access to some of the Ottery mills, which probably accounts for the early decay and disappearance of the smaller Cadhay mill on the Tale.

These mills were all used for grinding corn; but, as the cloth trade was well established in the Devonshire valleys before the opening of the fifteenth century, fulling mills and dyeing houses are to be found growing up in the little mediæval towns dotted along the water-courses. In Ottery St Mary, during the seventeenth century, when Devonshire was still relatively speaking a manufacturing county, the cloth trade was an important industry; and it is clear from the professions of the tenants of the manor, as they are entered in the survey, that, even into the eighteenth century, the cloth and serge trade had still a considerable following in the town.

Early History of the Manor of Ottery St Mary.

As we have said, the parish church of Ottery, one of the finest in the west country, stands almost in the centre of the parish, and forms a nucleus for the history of the manor. The church and all its manorial dependencies were granted by Edward the Confessor to the Dean and Chapter of Rouen in the year 1061. The charter,[1] which bears the signature of the king, is confirmed by Stigand,

[1] Transcript, Lansd. MS. 447, British Museum.

the Archbishop, who was present at the coronation of William the Conqueror, by Aeldredus, his brother archbishop, and by six dukes and six abbots. At the time of Domesday, Ottery was joined with the subsidiary manor of Rawridge in Upottery as the property of the alien chapter. Concerning Ottery,[1] which was then in the hundred of East Budleigh, we read that, in the time of King Edward, it had been gelded for twenty-five hides of land and employed forty-six ploughs, that five hides, cultivated by three ploughs, constitute the demesne in the hands of the canons, while the villeins have twenty hides and forty ploughs. There are fifty-five villeins, twenty-four bordars, seventeen serfs, and five swine-herds, paying thirty-one shillings and three-pence. Three mills pay thirty shillings a year, while an orchard and a saltern at Sedimudi (Sidmouth) are valued at thirty pence. There were twenty acres of woodland, two hundred acres of meadow, and eight hides of pasture, and the live stock of the canons consisted of twenty-four beasts, six swine, one hundred and thirty sheep, eighteen forest mares, and one rouncey.[2] Of "Rourige," we read that it used to be gelded for three hides of land tilled by twelve ploughs, which King William had given to the Canons of St Mary. One hide and two ploughs were in demesne, while twenty villeins, eight bordars, and four serfs cultivated two hides with ten ploughs. Twenty acres of meadow and half a hide of woods are recorded. There were twenty beasts, seventy-two sheep, and thirty goats.

[1] Domesday Survey, Exeter Book—*Victoria County Histories : Devon*, vol. i. Compare also the Exchequer Domesday.

[2] A word of French origin meaning horse, esp. riding horse.

The history of the little manor of Rawridge is associated with that of the parish and manor of Upottery, and pursues a different course from Ottery, so we will here give a brief outline of its career.

In the reign of Henry III., the Dean and Chapter of Rouen, by deed dated from Rouen in 1260 and confirmed at Beaulieu in 1266, conveyed it for the sum of one hundred pounds to Sir Nicholas Cheyney and Felicia, his wife. After several generations an heiress took it into the family of Willoughby, Lord Broke, whence it passed to Blount, Lord Mountjoy. Afterwards it came by purchase into the families of Popham of Littlecote and of Addington. It is recorded[1] that a free chapel of Rawridge, long since decayed, was once founded by the Dean and Chapter of Rouen, and endowed with the sum of five pounds per annum. We learn from the manor records[2] that Rawridge paid an acknowledgment of one pound of wax annually to the church of St Mary at Ottery. At the time of the Domesday Survey, these two manors, taken together, paid yearly seventy pounds of Rouen money. According to Dugdale,[3] the revenue of Ottery St Mary was farmed for sixty-five marks in the time of King John, and taxed for forty-five pounds a year under Edward I.

In the eighth year of Edward III., 1335, the Dean and Chapter of Rouen sold their Ottery estate to John Grandisson,[4] Bishop of Exeter, who determined to establish at Ottery a quarter college foundation for the

[1] Dugdale, *Monasticon*.

[2] See page 153.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. vii., 1347–8.

[4] *The Register of Bishop Grandisson*, ed. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph.

advantage of the neighbourhood and the glory of the Virgin.

John de Grandisson.

John de Grandisson was a great man ; well born, the son of distinguished parents, the cousin of kings, princes, and dukes ; well educated, having received his training at the University of Paris, then probably the best school of learning in Europe, under an eminent teacher, Fournier, a man of European reputation ; well bred, and equally at his ease, and master of himself and other men, whether in the Papal Court at Avignon, the councils of the kings, or the gatherings of the country folk of his diocese. His wide experience of life was put at the service of his neighbours, and he seems to have turned his attention to the abuses in land tenure and agriculture with the same spirit of determined comprehension in which he discovered and reformed the ecclesiastical failings and abuses of the church he was sent to govern. Not only in the manors belonging to the see, but on the lands in the possession of other ecclesiastical persons and bodies, did he find sterile and uncultivated wastes, empty and ruined granges, broken fences, and deserted sheepfolds and linhays. The seed-corn had been consumed and sold, the trees in the woods and parks had been cut down and carried off, and wild beasts roamed at will on the leys and pastures. Few rents were paid, either in money or kind, and the Bishop was forced at first to buy and beg the necessaries of life, borrowing money from friends and relatives, until he had restored some sort of order out of the boundless confusion of dishonesty, ignorance, and wilful waste. The best comment on the vigour and intelligence of John de Grandisson

is that, within ten years of writing such an account, he had put in hand his building schemes at Exeter and Ottery, and was able to pay for his works out of revenue.

The condition of the manor of Ottery, the possession of an alien body, must early have attracted his attention. The lands of the English religious bodies were usually well cultivated, and the tenants on them were treated with consideration and fairness. Moreover, advances in agriculture seem often to have been due to the knowledge and foresight of the ecclesiastical owners, possibly owing to their command of capital, but also to their means of contact with a large circle of educated and experienced men at home and abroad. But the alien French owners, especially when the two countries were engaged in almost incessant warfare, had not the opportunity of exercising a reasonable amount of control and supervision, and were certainly not in a position which encouraged the investment of further capital in their English estates. Many of them sold their properties and disposed of their interests as opportunity arose; those who did not, found the remainder of their estates confiscated by the English Parliament about a hundred years later, when the English properties of the alien bodies were presented to Henry V. by his faithful Commons, the better to finance his French wars. Both Henry V. and his son Henry VI. seem to have felt some qualms of conscience about retaining Church property; and, in the end, the confiscated estates were chiefly used to endow the new foundations of Eton College, Windsor, and King's College, Cambridge.

Grandisson's reforming zeal probably became a useful weapon against his pocket, in the hands of the

Dean and Chapter of Rouen, who forced him to pay an exorbitant price for property which was of little value to themselves. But the negotiations were successfully carried through at last, and on Christmas Eve 1337 the actual foundation was legally accomplished.

A sum of six shillings and eightpence, to be paid annually, was reserved to the ancient owners out of rents received from Flokestone (Fluxton). The collegiate body was further enriched by the annexation of the living of Ilsington, near Plympton, in 1338, the priory of Plympton retaining an annual pension of one hundred shillings; while the living of Northam, purchased from St Stephen's Abbey at Caen by Otho de Grandisson, brother of the founder, in 1363, together with certain houses and rents in the city of London, was also appropriated to the College. In 1422 the College was charged with the maintenance of Bishop Grandisson's Chantry in Exeter Cathedral; and in 1439 the revenues of the church at Ipplepen were added to its treasury.

The New Settlement.

It is characteristic of Grandisson that he did not merely purchase and transfer, without more ado, the lands of the manor to his collegiate foundation at Ottery. His views on land tenure and on the rural economy of the day, could they now be obtained, would be most illuminating. The man who could raise his revenues from a negligible amount to a princely income in the course of a few years, and remain meanwhile the foremost and most trusted figure of his diocese, must have had his finger on the pulse of the whole social machine. Did we not know from other sources that such was the case, it would be safe to assume

from Grandisson's action that the personal disabilities of the villeins, and the forced labours which could be exacted from them, were a real grievance of the time, working against the happy and profitable settlement on the countryside. Before handing over the estates, he took count of what was probably alike to the interests of the tenants and the new owners of the manor, and abolished for ever all personal servitude in the manor of Ottery, in consideration of a fixed yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence a farling. The words of the grant are :—

" Quilibet customariis qui tenet unum ferlingatum terrae dabit per annum, pro licentiâ maritandi filias suas tam infra manerium quam extra, et pro operibus hyemalibus et autumpnalibus, aruris, messionibus, averagiis etc. et aliis operibus et consuetudinibus exonerandis (except suit to mill, heriots, etc) II$^{s}$. VI$^{d}$." [1]

This redemption of marriage fines shows that the servitude of the villeins was still personal, and did not refer merely to duties and obligations attached to their holdings of land.

Thus the collegiate body may be assumed to have taken over a contented and independent tenantry, who possessed in Grandisson's grants something more tangible than the often shadowy " ancient rights and customs " on which to base their claim to exemption from vexatious interference. The future history of the manor shows that even three hundred years later the tenants, thanks to Grandisson's foresight and statesmanlike action, were in a relatively strong and satisfactory position.

[1] Oliver's *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*; and *Grandisson's Register*, by F. C. Hingeston-Randolph. See also page 62.

At the time of the dissolution of the English monasteries by Henry VIII., the income of the College of Ottery St Mary was valued at £338, 2s. 9d., probably equivalent to about £10,000 of our money. The collegiate body deemed it wise to make no show of resistance; and the Warden, Oliver Smith, who had been appointed in 1525, with Roger Bramston, minister, Roger Stokeman, sacristan, and Wm. Dyeher, canon, subscribed to the King's supremacy in 1534.

The site of the collegiate buildings and the manor were granted by Henry VIII. to Edward, Earl of Hertford, but reverted to the Crown on his attainder, when Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector, in 1552.[1] The great tithes were given to the Dean and Chapter of the Chapel of St George's at Windsor, in whom they are still vested. The small tithes, together with the church, churchyard, and certain messuages, were vested by a charter of incorporation in a somewhat exclusive church corporation ruled by four governors. John Haydon, who owned and rebuilt Cadhay House at that time, was the first-named of the earliest governors of the newly incorporated body. After litigation, in the fifth year of Edward VI., eight parishioners were associated with the governors as assistants to deal with all financial business. Future governors were to be chosen from among the more popular body of assistants.

We have now followed, in outline, the history of the manor to the middle of the sixteenth century. Let us turn back to more general considerations, and take up the thread again at the point when the commutation of labour services for daily wages, and the transformation

[1] See page 60.

of food-payments into money rents, was an accomplished fact through the greater part of England, and, indeed, of Western Europe.

The Later History of Land Tenure in England.

We have already pointed out that the momentous change to money payments, which profoundly affected the condition of the population, must be regarded as the natural consequence of advancing civilization; but, at the same time, it is interesting to seek for the causes that hastened the transformation of the conditions of life on the English countryside, and to trace their effect on the national development. The geographical isolation of England from the political and racial confusion of the continent of Europe permitted the stable economic reconstruction of society on the island long before it was possible on the mainland. The Norman Conquest had favoured the growth of a strong central royal power, which soon attached to itself and was supported by the sympathy of the English-born lower classes; while a competent aristocracy, compelled by instincts of self-preservation to act as a class rather than as individuals, was forced to perform the duties of military, fiscal, and judicial administration. Thus the settled condition of the country favoured the rise of the woollen trade with Flanders, which brought the money of the Continent into circulation throughout England; and this again permitted the emancipation from rents in kind and from personal service, setting free the money and the men to develop the growing continental trade and to adapt themselves to the life of the city craftsman. We may see the whole process in the history of almost any

manor. The landlords received an instrument of greater economic efficiency, the peasant was freed from personal control. In the course of centuries, the stewards, the bailiffs, the reeves, with their clumsy compos and court rolls, their conditions of tenure and their lists of customs, gradually lost their occupation, and English country life developed on an individualistic basis and became independent of communal or official control.

The next change to which we must refer was the great fall in the value of money experienced in the sixteenth century, after the discovery of America, a fall probably very similar in cause and effect to the one we are now experiencing as the result of the extension of credit and the activity of the South African gold-mines. The customary rents of the farmer, the descendant in position if not in blood of the villein, became temporarily less burdensome, and the copyholder, who held his lands by inheritance, gradually acquired a valuable right in his holding. His rent, often only a few pence for an acre, became light, almost inappreciable. He owned something that came to have a high selling value. As Professor Maitland has pointed out in his "History of a Cambridgeshire Manor," the copyholder's vendible interest is almost "entirely an unearned increment, the product of American mines."[1]

The broad distinction between mediæval and modern agriculture is similar in kind to the distinction between mediæval and modern industry. In both agriculture and industry large stores of capital and free labour for the first time became available in the sixteenth century for

[1] *Collected Papers*, F. W. Maitland, 1911, vol. ii. p. 402.

extending the scope of the operations. As this process developed, manufacture passed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from homes and small workshops to larger factories, and, in so doing, reached beyond the supply of local needs to pour its flood of products into wholesale world-markets. Agriculture, from a state of subsistence-husbandry, in which each household, or at all events each manor, grew its own food and had little over for sale, was forced by the overwhelming needs of extending urban populations, as yet unable to draw on foreign imports, into new methods of food-production. The new system necessarily involved the consolidation of holdings, by which both time and labour were economized, the enclosure of those regions which still retained their wasteful common arable fields, and the conversion of each holding from a means of supplying its owner's immediate needs, into a factory of corn and meat for distant urban markets.

If the modern industrial world was to come into being, the process was inevitable. Yet, though carried out under irresistible economic forces, it might have been guided into safer channels. But no government could have then the insight, the knowledge, or the power to control its course effectively, or even to apply its faint-hearted remedial measures in time to produce an appreciable result. A real social loss accompanied the economic gain, and the customary safeguards of all classes, which marked the good points of the feudal system, passed away together with the irksome restraints which fostered the seeds of its decay. The peasantry as a class with a definite status decayed, and were replaced by an increase in the number of landless labourers, who were in too weak

a position economically and socially to contend with adverse times.

The new commercial economy, founded on a money basis, first exerted its influence in areas within range of towns, or in regions where foreign trade began. Thus the system of common fields decayed earliest in some parts of the home counties near London, in Kent, the doorway to France, round the outskirts of the south-coast seaports, and in Essex, East Norfolk and Suffolk, and Devonshire, where the wool trade, either for export or for the home manufacture of cloth, introduced needs and opportunities beyond those of the old subsistence husbandry.

Over the rest of the south of England, common fields lingered, and the agricultural history of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth century is there largely the story of enclosure, by consent or by legislation. But in Devonshire, long before the seventeenth century opened, the process was practically complete. The narrow winding lanes, following the track of immemorial footpaths, the small fields, the banks and luxuriant hedges, show the signs of an early enclosed country. Moors and other unoccupied wastes were the only areas over which any common rights remained in force.

But, if we are not here concerned with the later history of enclosure, the economic movements which accompanied it, and of which in the Midlands it was one of the effects, were equally at work in Devon too. On the structure of the manor, and on the tenure of the lands within it, each left successively its trace. To these changes we must now turn our attention.

Economic history is a modern discovery. The history of our youth told of kings and soldiers, of courts and

battles. It was picturesque ; but of the slow, irresistible underlying currents which really move the world it took little account. It told of the perils of the voyage of Columbus, and of the declaration of independence of a section of the new world he discovered. It told of the stores of Mexican and Peruvian gold which enriched the followers of Cortez and Pizarro. But it ignored the change of mental outlook which was the intellectual consequence of Columbus' triumph ; it had no conception that the real importance to Europe of the product of the American mines was the change in the value of money which the vast enlargement of the gold supply quickly brought about.

Gold, like other metals, is a marketable commodity. When it is scarce it is dear, and when it is plentiful it is cheap. When it is dear, a large quantity of corn or mutton or wool has to be given for a sovereign ; when it is cheap, less of these things will suffice. Thus, when gold is scarce, it will go a long way in purchase—prices of other things are low. When gold is plentiful, it is nothing accounted of—prices of other things expressed in gold are high.

The new extension of credit and the vast supplies of South African gold are producing this latter effect at the beginning of the twentieth century, though we have still to learn how far the process will go. Prices are rising, and we do not yet see a limit to the tendency. In the sixteenth century, a similar cause brought about a similar effect, which was complicated and intensified by far-reaching social and political changes.

The immediate gainers, as in all such times, were those who carried on their industry at the cost of customary

payments, whether of rent, or wages, or interest, which took time to become readjusted to altered conditions. The losers were those with fixed incomes, with no power of expansion, or a power which could only slowly be exerted. Thus the trader waxed rich, and the yeoman freeholder, with the peasant copyholder, improved his position. On the other hand, the landowner and lord of the manor, with the labourers who worked for hire, with their rents or wages for the most part fixed by law or custom, found their expenses rising on all hands, and their incomes stationary.

Many landowners were forced to sell their estates, which, with the vast territories of the suppressed religious houses, were bought by new men enriched by trade or court favour. The prices paid were, for the most part, based on the old customary rentals, and proved a good investment to the purchasers.

And, indeed, these purchasers, trained in the competitive mercantile and industrial circles, regarded their new possessions much more as investments than as estates conferring the feudal rights, and imposing the feudal duties and responsibilities, of the dispossessed holders. Hence they took every opportunity of converting the old customary tenures into leases at rack rents, or, if that proved impossible, of changing copyholds of inheritance into copyholds for lives, which would ultimately pass away, and allow the property to fall into the hands of themselves or their successors. If this failed, there was still the chance of raising the fines on surrender and admission, unless the fines also were firmly fixed by custom or by the law which eventually declared that none but a " reasonable " fine must be exacted.

These difficulties were not existent in the case of old demesne lands. Tenants on them were technically tenants at will, unless some definite lease or agreement proved the contrary. Hence we find frequent instances of attempts to show that certain lands are in reality part of the desmesne, though the memory of it may have been forgotten, and their tenure apparently become similar to that of freehold or copyhold ground.[1]

The few older landowners who kept their estates were compelled to follow the example of the newcomers. Not only were they driven on by the force of example, but also by the resistless economic pressure of rising prices. Not merely were they unable to follow the rising standard of living brought about by the increase of wealth due to expanding trade, but they could not even maintain their old standard, when year by year their fixed customary rents meant less and less as gold depreciated in value.

Hence, from the beginning of the sixteenth century onwards we find an increasing tendency for landlords to try to change the tenures on which their estates were occupied, and gradually to convert them as far as possible into leaseholds of modern type. The process went on almost without interruption, and any attempt to stem the current in the interests of the dispossessed tenantry, such as was probably the intention of the Protector Somerset, aroused the fierce resentment of the classes into whose hands political power was passing, and cost the leader of the conservative reaction not only his head but also his lands, the manor of Ottery St Mary among them.

A change, too, in the nature of agriculture had become

[1] See pages 63, 67.

socially as well as economically expedient. In the Middle Ages, the chief object of each feudal lord was to make his land support the greatest number of able-bodied men who could follow him to fight for the king, or to raid the grazing grounds and destroy the homesteads of his own next neighbour. But, as feudalism decayed and the clash of arms was stilled in the land, society became organized on a mercantile basis, with its warfare of individual monetary interests. Another form of weapon became more effective, and power was to be obtained from money rather than from men. This change of outlook reinforced the tendency to regard landed estates as investments, and concentrated men's attention on the net money return to be obtained from them. It became advantageous to work estates with the fewest instead of the most numerous body of labourers, so that the surplus products available either for consumption or manufacture in the urban areas should be as great as possible. Now, in the sixteenth century, pasture, and especially sheep pasture, employed far fewer hands than tillage. No turnips yet were grown to make of a combination of pasture and tillage a profitable mixed husbandry. Hence came the tendency to convert arable lands into sheep-farms, a tendency soon increased enormously by the rising price of wool. In the counties already enclosed this change was easily effected, and produced less disturbance than elsewhere. In the Midlands it involved enclosure, and it is there that the outcry was loudest that sheep were devouring men, and villages becoming desolate.

Government did what it could by legislation to check the process of rural depopulation. When law, adminis-

tered strictly according to its letter, failed in its object, and Parliament declined to interfere to check the movement, the Privy Council took the matter in hand, and tried to protect the interests of the labouring classes. By means of its Committees, the Court of Requests and the Star Chamber, it investigated complaints and, in the face of fierce opposition from the new landed proprietors, tried to apply equity where the processes of law bore too hardly on the poorer sections of the community. It is worth while to bear in mind the purposes for which these so-called " tyrannical " courts were instituted, and to compare their methods and intent with those of the threatened " official " interference in land problems at the present day.

The action of these courts, established by royal prerogative, interfered with the economic position of the middle classes, who, as traders or agriculturalists, were interested,not in the maintenance of a healthy agricultural population, but in plentiful supplies of wool and meat. Hence came an economic motive to reinforce those of political and religious origin, and to lead to middle-class ascendancy and the destruction of the royal prerogative as the result of the Great Rebellion which broke out in 1642. The " freedom " for which the Roundheads fought was, in one aspect, a freedom to enclose the open fields, and to extinguish the rights of the poorer commoners, without fear of the inconvenient inquiries and the mitigating requirements of the " tyrannical " and " undemocratic " Court of Star Chamber.

But, to return to the sixteenth century, if the landowner was placed by economic changes between the devil of rack rents and rural depopulation and the deep sea of

financial bankruptcy and abandonment of his ancestral countryside, the labourer was in yet worse case. The feudal system, if it gave him little legal freedom, at least gave him a security of status and a hold upon the land which custom, passing into law, made slowly stronger.

But now he had come to depend chiefly if not entirely on wages, and, since wages had been fixed by law, law and custom combined to delay a rise in income to meet the diminishing value of money. Moreover, whatever the increase of employment in towns or in manufacturing districts, in purely rural areas work was getting harder to find. The disbanding of feudal retainers, the destruction of monastic and collegiate foundations—which in one aspect was part of the attack on a conservative system of land tenure,—the change of subsistence husbandry into farming for profit, which, as we have seen, at that time meant a preponderance of sheep pastures, all united to throw agricultural labourers out of their homes and out of employment; and agricultural labourers could not at once become tradesmen or artisans. To the preachers and moralists of the time the evil loomed large. And, though modern investigations indicate that the actual numbers displaced were probably small, to the methods and resources of that day they proved almost unmanageable. Slowly the need of a Poor Law to take the place of feudal provision, monastic charity, and the fellowship of the manor was realised, and it was Elizabethan statesmen who for the first time consciously faced the problems of modern pauperism.

As the sixteenth century passed towards its close and the seventeenth century began, the tendencies we have

traced produced their full effect. The landowners, as leases fell in and the Star Chamber was effectively silenced, so that efforts at changing tenures met with more certain success, began to get their share of the increasing wealth, through the rise of agricultural rents. Yeomen freeholders and copyholders, who had established their tenures, continued to flourish, and the landless labourers alone, although slowly improving their position, lagged much behind other classes, in spite of legislation such as the statute of 1563, designed to " yield unto the hired person both in the time of scarcity and in the time of plenty a convenient proportion of wages." It is probable that the reviving profits of arable farming, as against sheep-walks, did more for the labourer in increasing employment than did the help of the legislature.

The Civil War, and the political changes of the succeeding generation, produced a state of insecurity which militated against the improvement in agriculture that seemed about to set in during the earlier decades of the seventeenth century. Hence no great agricultural changes marked that period. Tendencies towards alterations of tenure already apparent continued, but no great social revolution followed those in the political sphere. The old feudal dues on lands held by military tenure were abolished in 1656, a step indicating the nature of the property held by the men of the dominant political party, and were not reimposed at the Restoration. This destruction of the link which connected the manor with the Crown was at once a step in the process of decay of the manorial system, and a sign how far that decay had already gone. Feudalism had begun to die under the early Tudors ; it was now dead and buried,

though its skeleton was preserved in the structure of manorial courts and the law of copyhold tenure, till, in recent days, even the skeleton is falling to pieces.

The Manor of Ottery St Mary in the Seventeenth Century.

The history of the manor of Ottery faithfully reflects all these changes. Granted to one of the Seymours, it fell, with their fall from favour, back into the hands of the Crown; and since it appears, under James I., as part of the estates of Prince Henry or Prince Charles, it was probably managed along with the lands of the Duchy of Cornwall. When the financial embarrassments of the Stuart kings forced them to cast about for a way to raise funds without meeting their Parliament, the readjustment of dues on their estates or the sale of alienable royal property was a very obvious means of keeping up their income. Thus, whether in view of the sale which took place early in the reign of Charles I., or of the introduction of some form of management showing a greater return of net profits, a survey was held, to whose draft report—the full account has not yet come to light—we owe much interesting information as to the attitude and pretensions of the tenants and the Crown.

Two documents are preserved at the Public Record Office referring to the nature of the tenures in the manor; both appear to be in the handwriting of the early seventeenth century. They may have been copied one from the other, or both may have been transcribed from a document which is not now to be found. The variations in the two, with the exception of certain marginal notes, are chiefly in the spelling.

The survey on which these documents are based was

made, as we have said, when the manor was in the possession of the Crown, and, with other Crown property in Devon, belonged to the estate of the then Prince of Wales. A deponent in a later suit said that a court of survey had been held about 1613. Probably we have here the report of the Court.[1] The substance of the two copies has been incorporated in the following paragraphs; the spelling has been modernized throughout and punctuation added:—

"This Manor of St Mary Ottery has been surveyed as touching the most profitable part, namely, of copyholds and leases. There are sundry other tenures, every one challenging a peculiar custom. And forasmuch as the survey cannot be perfect without the particular lands and rents of every kind, we thought good to give the tenants of every nature in charge to set down their particular lands and rents, and how they hold the same. And because the time of our stay could not admit the attendance of their answers to sundry articles, touching their said tenures, we gave them time to send it by Mr Isaac (or Isacke),[2] the deputy steward, at the beginning of Michaelmas term, which not yet being returned, we thought good briefly to remember here the tenures only and their pretended natures, with certain customs established in the time of Edward III. by John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, who redeemed the same Manor out of the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Rouen, as hereafter by the words of the said ancient customary shall appear.

[1] Exchequer T. R. Misc. Bk., No. 157, f. 103, and Land Rev. Misc. Bk., No. 207, f. 120*d*.

[2] An important tenant in the manor; see pages 67, 112, 115, 139.

"First touching the tenures which are soccage tenure, who hold by suit of Court and certain rent, whose names with their lands and rent we must omit until the return of their presentments.

"Customary yet pretended of inheritance who are to pay as they affirm for every farling of land, which ought to be sixteen acres, two shillings. But by the words of their customary, it should be two shillings and sixpence, which words are these :—

"Quia seruic et consuetudines Customariorū eiusdem Manerij aliqū dubia fuerunt aliqū incerta Idem Epūs de consensu eorū Custumariorū redd et seruic et consuetudines posuit in certo et in forma q̃ sequit arrentavit, viz. qd quiłt Custumarius dcī Manerij preter illos de quinq̃ acris et preter Custumarios de Saueston qui tenet vñ ferlingat terr' dabit dūo p anñ pro licen' maritand filias suas tam infra Maner qam extā et pro offic prepositur, Bedelrie opibus yemałibꝫ et autumnalibus aruris, messoŕibꝫ facturis et cooptur domorū Cur et molend carragiis aueragijs et alijs operibus et consuetudinibꝫ exonerand, preter sect molend et Cur et offic' decenarij et herieta post mortem cuiusłibet tenentis, duos solidos and sex denar.

"It seemeth that they could not marry their daughters without license [1] before this time, and the bishop released that servitude and also many kinds of works that they should do and to pay yearly in respect of that discharge two shillings and sixpence for every farling.

"They say also that the tenant of this tenure is to give for income two years' rent ; the Customary sets down in certain five shillings for every farling — which is after

[1] See pages 19 and 47.

two shillings and sixpence per annum, whereas they seem to hold it but two shillings.

"There is also a tenure called a five-acre tenure, the custom whereof they pretend to be otherwise than the former (*i.e.* customary), viz. where the former pays the best beast for heriot after death, this pays one year's rent, and where the fine of the former is two years' rent, this is but one year's rent. The Customary confirms no such certainty, but altogether excepts it in these words, viz. :—

"Posuit in certo (quod Customarios) et in forma sequit arrentavit preter illos de quinq acre et Ṣalveston.

(*Note.*) "[Whether left at the Lord's will or had this known custom before or whether brought in by prescription there is nothing appears to confirm it, but of thus kind there is little lands.]

"The Barton tenure they pretend to pay heriot and fine as the five-acre tenure doth. Neither is this tenure mentioned in the Customary. Only it is to be remembered that none of these three former tenures can alien their lands by deed but by surrender in the Court of the Manor ; if he doth, he forfeits this same.

(*Note.*) "[It may be thought that if it had been intended at the time of the creation of these Customs that these two last, namely Five Acre and Old Barton, should have had their fines and rents certain they would as well have been remembered as the Customary, and therefore it may be supposed that these instances of certainties have no good ground.]

"*New Barton.*—This tenure is only arbitrable (in) fines. Some uncertainties have formerly appeared in rents and fines, especially of the Barton Lands, which bear now the

title of New and Old Barton, whereas in divers grants there appeareth no distinction but only hath the name of Barton.

(*Note.*) "[Sir George Smith's Barton land not distinguished. And so I think all the demesnes and all arbitrable.][1]

"Willm Garson qui tenuit de dño 4 acr. terr' arribili de Barton (not mentioning old or new) reddit in manus dñi de unius Herriot XVI$^{d}$. Et postea Walterius filius Agnetis et Hugh Leyes cepit dc̃am terr Reddend inde p. Ann. XX$^{d}$ et dat in ingrũ II$^{s}$.

"This nothing agrees with any of their pretended Customs. Thirty-three farlings of land and sixteen messuages, thirty acres of land, five hundred and fifty-eight acres of Barton, Customary, and Five Acre remaineth in the lord's hands three years after the constitution of the former Customs, being of so many several kinds as Old Barton and Five Acre. And neither of them put in certain but only the Customary. The rest likely to remain in the lord's free disposition, especially for fines. In the general book the particulars of this manor shall be more at large."

It is unfortunate that the general book is not forthcoming. Whether as a sequel to the survey or for causes already determined, the manor was sold by the Crown, and in the middle of the seventeenth century we find it in possession of Warwick Ledgingham, who seems to have experienced considerable difficulty in dealing satisfactorily with his new acquisition, owing to the strong position of the tenants and to the loss of records during the Civil War. Ottery, it will be remembered, was

[1] See page 66.

occupied for some time by troops under Fairfax; and the fact that Exeter sheltered Queen Henrietta Maria and was a royalist military centre, caused considerable ferment in the district. From 1670 onwards there are suits[1] in the Exchequer Court and at the Exeter Assizes relative to the property, in which Ledgingham, associated with his wife Mary and their only child Martha, endeavours to compel Gideon Haydon, the owner of Cadhay, and other principal tenants of the manor to disclose the nature of their obligations and dues.

From the depositions we learn that the manor records and other deeds had been kept in a chest or trunk somewhere in the parish, but that they had recently been abstracted from the custody of the bailiff. After Ledgingham came into possession, it is said by some persons that he himself took charge of the rolls; while others declared that the chest was broken open and the contents lost during the Civil War.

Whatever may be the truth of these accusations, many of the older manor records had recently disappeared. Although it is expressly stated that the tenants are not charged with the abstraction of the missing documents, it is alleged that they had recently had access to them, and it is prayed that they may be made to disclose the whereabouts of the books and to discover the nature of their tenure, the extent of their holdings, and to deliver, to the best of their knowledge, the customs of the manor to the lord and his steward.

One of Ledgingham's objects was, no doubt, to raise

[1] Exchequer Bills, Devon—Mich., 14 Chas. II. 39—Trin., 15 Chas. II. 52 and 53—Easter, 16 Chas. II. 58—Mich., 16 Chas. II. 68—Easter, 18 Chas. II. 73. See also references in survey on pages 88, 89, 91, 132.

rents wherever possible, and to substitute leases and tenure at rack rent for customary holdings and lands held by inheritance. Probably he had paid a large capital sum for the manorial rights, in the belief that in Ottery, as in other places, such a change could be brought about without much difficulty. He would naturally be especially interested in tenures, such as Old and New Barton, which had grown up presumably on the lord's demesne, and were held to be more susceptible of being brought into line with the conceptions of profitable landowning of the period. The witnesses were examined at the sign of the Bear in Exeter.[1] Richard Izack of Exeter knows of five tenures in the manor, but cannot tell whether New Barton is of the lord's demesne. Daniel Vinicombe of Alphington knows that Ledgingham was proceeded against in the Crown Office for taking excessive distresses and being an oppressor of his neighbours, and was found guilty on three counts before Sir Matthew Hale or Judge Archer; he does not know who the jury were, nor if the tenants laboured with them to procure a verdict. John Elwill of Exeter says that it is true that some of the inhabitants agreed to combine together to maintain their rights and the customs of all the customary lands in the said manor. The widow of a copyholder, William Putt, says that she holds copyhold of inheritance under a marriage settlement, but has never been formally admitted tenant. Another widow has also never been admitted, nor summoned to any court until about two years previously, when she received a paper directing her to attend with such leases as she held. She seems to

[1] Exchequer Depositions, 4 William and Mary, Easter, 31, Ledgingham *v.* Haydon and others.

have gone, but, like a wise woman, she took no papers with her, and was not called upon to produce any.

One of the moot points was the right of the tenants of copyhold to grant leases of their holdings. From the survey, it is clear that many people—Exeter merchants, lawyers, and others—were investing their money in copyhold land without any intention of residing on and cultivating the properties themselves. The lord was obviously anxious to limit their powers in these directions. But Daniel Vinicombe, aforesaid, believes he saw the decree of the Star Chamber,[1] when he was so employed as attorney for the tenants. He believes it tended to establish the custom of the said manor for the tenants of the copyholds of inheritance to make leases of their copyhold lands for years, or for years determinable upon lives, so as no livery and seisin were made upon such leases, but he knows not what has become of the copy of that decree. He believes Samuel Izack delivered up some writings to Ledgingham, when his estate in the manor was enfranchized.

The loss of the records involved the putting together of the new survey and rental book, given in the second part of this volume. It seems to have been begun about 1680 and finished about 1693, although it contains notes and additions down to 1741. From the customs of the tenures set out in the first pages, it looks as though the tenants had been successful in preserving in their own interests most of the points at issue, and Ledgingham had probably not much cause for satisfaction with the result of his litigation. All changes of tenancy occurring during the seventeenth century seem to have been care-

[1] See page 57; the decree was given during the reign of Henry VIII.

fully traced and set down, with the result that one cannot fail to be struck with the constant alterations in proprietorship, which would seem to bear witness to the disturbed economic and social condition of the country during the seventeenth century.

The Modern Developments.

The eighteenth century saw the beginning of the modern development of agriculture. Mediæval husbandry had no effective means of keeping sheep and cattle through the winter. Hence, in each year, the abundance of summer and autumn was followed by something like a famine in winter and spring. In the middle of the seventeenth century Sir Richard Weston, after studying the methods of Flanders, advocated the introduction of turnips and clover as field crops. A supply of winter food could thus be obtained, and, by interposing the new crops between those of corn, the need for wasting the land as fallow every third year was obviated.

But Weston's ideas made little way till, in the eighteenth century, Jethro Tull had discovered the advantages of drilling in rows instead of sowing broadcast, and the new methods had been introduced into Norfolk by enterprising landowners such as Lord Townshend. Slowly the improved system spread over the country, adding a new impetus to the enclosure of the Midlands, and reaching the West only towards the end of the century.

Slow as the spread of knowledge was during the first half of the eighteenth century, the change in method was preceded by an increase in the area of tillage which by itself raised the food-supply. Wastes were enclosed, and

much land which had been laid down to grass was broken up again, with fertility renewed by its rest. Population did not begin to rise fast till after 1760, and, for the preceding fifty years, not only did England feed her own people well, but had an excess of corn for export.

To secure enough food in years of bad harvests, it was necessary to keep an area under tillage which, in good years, would produce a surplus. In the absence of steady foreign supplies, this condition of affairs, if uncontrolled, led to violent fluctuations in price and a restricted growth of corn. The economic conditions were quite different from those of to-day, and a bounty on exports to stimulate the growing of corn, and a sliding-scale duty on imports, was, in the circumstances, a wise and effective means of steadying prices and maintaining an adequate supply of bread for the people in bad years.

From 1713 to 1764 wheat averaged in price 34s. 11d. a quarter. Food was cheap, poor-rates fell, employment was plentiful, and real wages higher than they had been for two hundred years. Farmers and landowners were often straitened, and many estates changed hands. But for the labourer the times were good, while the increasing demand for land had not yet risen beyond the state of healthy competition.

With the accession of George III. in 1760 we turn a new page. The industrial revolution began to move fast and ever faster. Growing population demanded more food, and soon the great wars shut off the foreign supplies which were becoming necessary. Prices rose rapidly. The demand for land for corn-growing became keener and keener. Pastures were ploughed up, and every available waste brought into cultivation. The new methods of

agriculture spread over the country to meet the increasing demands for farm produce, and, in the Midlands, where there was still much open arable field, the process of enclosure was hastened enormously by the new method of Enclosure Acts—enclosures by legislation.

In districts where much enclosure was going on, a displacement of population was inevitable. And there, too, in some cases, consolidation of properties occurred, and the number of small occupiers and owners diminished. Again, in counties such as Lancashire, where the industrial development of towns was proceeding most rapidly, many of the smaller gentry and yeomen freeholders and copyholders found it advantageous to sell their ancestral acres at the inflated prices then current, and enter the business of the neighbouring town. From such an origin of good yeomen stock rose many of the " captains of industry " who led the industrial revolution.

But, taking the country as a whole, the period of the Great War was drawing to a close before the number of small owners and occupiers began seriously to diminish. The high prices made farming pay even on a small scale, and by wasteful methods. The need for the economy of production on the large scale had not yet reached its full development.

But while the farmer, and more slowly the landowner, benefited by the great rise in agricultural prices from 1795 onwards, the times were becoming less favourable to the interests of the labourer.

In those districts where enclosure was proceeding at a rate unknown before, many peasants lost their hold on the land. Allotments in lieu of common rights were often too small to be worth the expenses involved, while the

change of system, even though for a better, inevitably produced hardship and displacement of population.

But enclosure was only one aspect of the change that was passing over the whole country. Methods of agriculture, like methods of manufacture, were passing out of the domestic stage. Village industries, by which the labourer had been wont to supply some of his needs, were decaying fast, killed by the competition of cheaper factory-made goods. And, though agriculture could still be carried on with a measure of success by antiquated processes owing to war-prices, a collapse was certain as soon as prices fell.

Nominal wages, it is true, rose fast. They nearly doubled in twenty-five years. But, in the same time, the prices of food had nearly trebled. Thus real wages had fallen, while the ancillary sources of the labourers' total income and general amenities were contracting, or had vanished altogether.

In 1795, to meet the prevailing distress, the Berkshire magistrates took the fatal step of endeavouring to fix a "fair wage" by supplementing wages out of the rates. Next year Parliament sanctioned this principle, and opened the door to indiscriminate outdoor relief. In the next fifteen years, the total poor-rate rose rapidly, and a catastrophe waited but the arrival of a period of agricultural depression to overwhelm the labouring population and half ruin the whole nation.

The inevitable crisis began in 1813, even before the end of the war. An abundant harvest revealed the fact, concealed by a series of bad years, that the production of corn could exceed the demand. Prices fell rapidly, and the value of farming stock sank by nearly one-half.

Many farmers and landowners were ruined; all reduced their expenses on every side. The demand for labour fell, just as the supply was swollen by thousands of discharged soldiers and sailors and other workers employed directly or indirectly by the war. The years from 1815 to 1835 were some of the worst the English countryside had known.

Wages sank as they were subsidized more and more from the rates. Whole parishes were pauperized. In one, every man save a single individual was receiving relief, and even his fortune was swept away by the charges on it. The fund from which rates were drawn was clearly becoming exhausted, and the condition was desperate. The universal misery blazed up in riot and fire over the country.

To the small freeholders and copyholders, whether gentry, yeomen, or peasants, the years of depression, with their crushing load of taxation, were fatal. Their numbers sank rapidly, and after 1813 small capitalists no longer bought land. The storm could be weathered only by large owners, or wealthy traders who bought and supported land with money earned from other sources. The day of large estates had begun.

Slowly signs of improvement appeared. Legislation, based on the report of the Commission of 1834, replaced the Poor Law on a sounder basis. By 1836 agricultural prosperity was beginning to revive and advance once more, though in new paths.

In 1846 the Corn Laws, which, from a means of steadying prices, had since 1815 become frankly protective, were repealed. In the absence of much foreign competition, the average price of corn showed little change,

but the psychological effect was great, and the years 1849 to 1853 were a period of depression. Under the stimulus of the Crimean War prices rose, and from 1853 to 1862 English agriculture reached its highest point of effectiveness and prosperity. Improved methods spread throughout the country, railways brought new and growing markets within reach of rural areas, the gold discoveries of Australia and California raised prices, the seasons as a whole were good, new breeds of stock were adapted to different purposes, and the era of high farming placed British agriculture far ahead of that in other lands.

From 1862 to 1874 the tide was beginning to turn, and from 1874 onwards for thirty years agricultural depression was acute. The development of foreign and colonial food-supplies, and the marvellous improvement in the methods of oversea transportation, flooded the country with cheap food, while commercial and financial crises affected both directly and indirectly those dependent on the land.

The area under corn rapidly shrank. Land was laid down to grass on all sides, and poor and heavy soil was left to revert to its natural state of rough pasture. Farmers were ruined, landowners impoverished and driven to sell their estates, labourers suffered a set-back in the slow improvement in their condition, and their short-lived trade union collapsed. A period of unrelieved gloom spread over the land. In former times depression could be met by national action, and, if the actual fight with economic causes were sometimes of little avail, the feeling that the position was understood by the Government, and that "something was being done," had a real psychological value.

But the disastrous season of 1879 found the interests of the nation irretrievably divided into two camps, urban and rural. The cry of the towns for cheap food was not moderated by any comprehension of rural conditions or rural needs, and the welfare of agriculture was sacrificed to a doctrinaire theory of free trade as disastrously as it now threatens to be sacrificed on the recrudescence of a system of protection. Misunderstood and deserted by those to whom political power had passed, agriculture entered on its time of adversity hopeless as well as crippled.

Save for a slight and temporary revival from 1883 to 1890, the period of depression lasted till the first five years of the twentieth century had passed. Though never so severe in the pastoral West as in the tillage lands of East Anglia, the thirty bad years affected the whole country.

The nineteenth century saw the virtual disappearance of the few traces that survived of the ancient manorial system. The alternate periods of prosperity and depression each hastened the movement towards simplicity of land-tenure, and the decay of restrictions of which the meaning had vanished. The modern plan of freehold ownership, and short leases or yearly agreements for tenancy, gradually became universal. All the remaining open arable common fields were divided and enclosed. Subsistence husbandry vanished, and farms became merely factories of food, in which the same methods needed in urban industry became necessary and then universal.

The enfranchisement of copyholds by mutual agreement was facilitated by the Act of 1841, and made compulsory on the motion of either landlord or copyholder by other Acts from 1852 to 1894. Tenants were secured

compensation for improvements by several Acts since 1875, and thus the inconvenience of long leases ceased to be offset by the need for security of tenure. The mediæval manor, with its picturesque multiplicity of customs, interests, and safeguards, finally passed into the business-like, competitive modern countryside.

But, now as ever, change is at work. The South African gold-mines and the extension and improvement of systems of credit have cheapened money and so raised prices. Fixed charges are becoming less onerous. Science applied to agriculture has increased the yield of our fields and flocks. Bad farmers have been squeezed out by hard times, and those that remain join with the best of the rising generation in taking advantage of the first signs of returning prosperity. Emigration has drained our countryside. Good labourers are scarce, and those that remain on the land are beginning to be conscious that "the labourer is worthy of his hire."

Moreover, once again the old notion that after all men may be a more valuable asset to a nation than money is beginning to be mooted; and many of those who denounce feudalism are heard preaching the old feudal maxim that rights confer duties.

The legislature has tried to re-establish the small-holder, with what success remains to be seen. Schemes of "land reform" and rural housing—not always marked by knowledge of the problems to be solved—are in the air. To have traced in outline the history of English land, and to have studied in detail the fortunes of one area, the Manor of Ottery St Mary, may help us to play a more useful part in the social transformations of the twentieth century.

## SOME BOOKS CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

Seebohm, F. The English Village Community.
Prothero, R. K. English Farming, Past and Present.
Round, H. Feudal England.
Tawnay, R. The Agrarian Revolution of the Sixteenth Century.
Gonner, E. C. K. Common Land and Inclosure.
Vinogradoff, P. The Growth of the Manor. Editor of the Oxford Studies in Legal and Social History.
Maitland, F. W. Collected Papers. Three volumes.
Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. English Local Government, The King's Highway, and other works.
Dugdale. Monasticon. Eight volumes.
Hingeston-Randolph, F. C. Exeter Episcopal Registers — Grandisson.
Victoria County Histories—Devon, vol. i.
Oliver. Historic Collections.
Cornish, Rev. S. W. Short Notes on the Church and Parish of Ottery St Mary.
Historical Manuscripts Commission. Calendar of MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. Ed. W. H. B. Bird.

# Part II

# A SURVEY OF THE MANOR OF OTTERY ST MARY

# A SURVEY OF THE MANOR

## RECORDS OF THE MANOR

THE existing records of the Manor consist of two bundles of rolls containing two or three hundred skins. There is a small fragment preserved separately dated in the reign of Edward II. On the whole, the rolls are legible, although in places they have suffered considerably from damp and careless handling. The earliest bundle seems to begin about the reign of Richard II., and comes to an end in the time of Elizabeth. The second bundle covers the subsequent period down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, when thin folio paper books were substituted for parchment rolls. These books were kept with care down to the middle of the eighteenth century, the entries being full and frequent. Then a rapid deterioration sets in, and by the opening years of the nineteenth century the interest of them has dwindled almost to a vanishing-point.

There are also two large manuscript volumes, dating from the end of the seventeenth century, with a marginal addition here and there, down to about 1740. These two volumes, which seem to be identical in contents in spite of slight differences in language and arrangement, contain an account of all the tenements paying dues to the Manor at the time of the compilation, with the names of the last two, three, or, it may be, half-dozen owners. They are prefaced by the setting forth of the terms of the various tenures and by an extensive but incomplete index of names. Parts of the earlier entries are in Latin, sometimes of so corrupt a character that one receives a strong impression of an ignorant scribe copying by sight from documents of which he did not understand the language. Of the two copies, the one with the smaller amount of corrupt Latin has been selected for transcription and analysis.

## SOCCAGE TENURE[1]

### THE NATURE OF THE TENURE OF SOCCAGE.

The Tenants of the Tenure of Soccage within this Manor are Freeholders whereof some are Antiently such by proscription others are such but of New Creation by Charters.

1st. The Ancient Freeholders do owe suit unto the Lords Courts from Three weeks to Three weeks within the said Manor to be held And do pay certain Ancient Annual Rents And upon Death or Alienation One Years Quitt Rent for a Relief with Fealty as in the Rental of the said Manor is more particularly expressed.

2nd. The New Created Freeholders do owe such Suit and Services and do pay such Rents per Annum and Relief or Herriotts upon Death or Alienation as are Respectively Reserved in their Charters and Deeds by which they hold the Freehold of their Tenements as in the Rental of the said Manor are particularly expressed.

## CUSTOMARY TENURE

### THE NATURE OF THE TENURE OF CUSTOMARY

First. That every Tenant that holdeth any Lands of the said Tenure shall do Suit unto the Lords Courts from Three weeks to Three weeks within the said Manor of Ottery St Mary to be held.

2nd. That every such Tenant shall do suit unto the Lords Mills within the said Manor.

Where suit to the Lords Mills within the Manor is due by Tenure And the Lord Alieneth the Mills with the suit of the Tenants thereunto And Afterwards Erecteth New Mills within the Manor the Tenants must do suit to the Lords New Mills by Reason of the Tenure of their Lands. Fitzherbert's Grand Abridgm$^{t}$ Title Assize 399 19$^{o}$ Edward 2 Coke's Reports Lib. 4$^{th}$ 88 b Luttrells Case. See the New Barton Ledger of Ottery folio (3) where is Serj$^{t}$ Maynards Opinion to the same Effect.

3rd. That every such Tenants shall pay the Rents in his Copy Expressed which are after the Rate of Two Shillings

[1] The customs of the Manor and the entries referring to the lands held by soccage tenure have been transcribed in full; and some of the Latin contracted forms have been expanded to make this part of the survey more intelligble to the general reader.

Sixpence for each Farthing of Land and payable Yearly at the Feast of S[t] Andrew and the Hockday[1] by Equal portions.

4th. That every such Tenant shall pay Herriotts upon their Death, Surrenders or Forfeitures (Viz.) for every Tenement one of their Best Beasts.

But if any Man hold Lands of the said Tenure in Right of his Wife and she happen to Dye living her Husband in Such (case) no Herriott is to be paid But in Case the Husband Happen to Dye in the life time of his Wife then a Herriot is to be paid upon his Death.

Also if any such Tenant hold Lands of the said Tenure whilst such Tenant shall live Chast and Unmarried According to the Custom such Tenant upon his Death Surrender or Forfeiture shall pay a Herriot But no Widow upon her Marriage shall pay any Herriott.

5th. That every such Tenant upon his or her Admittance shall pay Two Years Quitt Rent for a Fine of Income But no Widow upon her Admitance (as a Widow) shall pay any fine of Income.

6th. That every such Tenant for every such Tenement shall perform the Office of Tythingman, As their Turns goe About being thereunto presented by the Homage.

7th. That every such Tenant for the Lands he Holdeth of the said Tenure shall have Common of pasture upon the Lords Waste within the said Manor Respectively for Sheep and Oxen Only After the Rate of 25 Sheep and 2 Bullocks for each Farthing of Land which he Holdeth of the said Tenure of Customary.

8th. That every such Tenant ought to pay Yearly to the Sheriff of the County of Devon One Halfpenny for every Farthing of Land of the said Tenure called of Old time Auxillium.

9th. That upon the Death of every such Tenant the Widow and Relict ought to hold her said (late ?) Husband's Lands of the said Tenure so long as she shall live Chast and Unmarried. And the Husband holding Lands of the said Tenure in Right of his Wife shall also hold the same after the Death of his Wife so long as he will live Chast and Unmarryed.

[1] Hockday, also Hochtide—the second Tuesday after Easter. The derivation is obscure. There is a German term *Hochzeit* and a Swedish word *Hogtyd*; both mean *high day* and are equivalent to *festival*. In some parts of England the custom of lifting passers-by and extracting a coin from them seems to have prevailed. The word is also sometimes connected with the commemoration of a victory over the Danes and the prevalence of sports and merriment, which gave rise to the words *hoaxing* and Hox Tuesday.

10th. That the Lands of the said Tenure shall Descend unto the Youngest Son of the First Belly and to his Heirs and if there be no Son then to the Youngest Daughter of the same Belly and to her Heirs the Youngest Inheriting before the Elder both in the Direct and Collateral Line And the First Belly being Always preferred before the latter Belly so as A Daughter of the First Belly and her Issue shall Inherit before the Son of a Second or later Belly.

## FIVE-ACRE TENURE

### THE NATURE OF THE TENURE OF FIVE ACRE

First. That every Tenant that holdeth any Lands of the said Tenure shall do suit unto the Lords Court from Three weeks to Three weeks within the said Manor of Ottery S$^{t}$ Mary to be held.

2nd. That every such Tenant for every such Tenement shall perform the Office of Ale Taster as their Turns goes About being thereunto presented by the Homage.

3rd. That every such Tenant shall pay the Rent Expressed in his Copy which are after the rate of 2$^{s}$ 6$^{d}$ for Five Acres.

4th. That every such Tenant upon Death Surrender or Forfeiture shall pay for a Herriot one years Quit Rent.

5th. That every such Tenant upon Admittance shall pay one Years Quitt Rent for a Fine of Income But no Widow upon her Admittance (as a Widow) shall pay any Fine of Income.

6th. That upon the Death of every such Tenant his Widow and Relict shall hold her late Husbands Lands of the said Tenure so long as she shall live Chast and Unmarried. And the Husband Holding Lands of the said Tenure in Right of his Wife shall also hold the same after the Death of his Wife so Long as he shall live Chast and Unmarryed.

7th. That the Lands of the said Tenure shall Descend unto the *Youngest* Son of the First Belly and to his Heirs And if there be no Son then to the Youngest Daughter of the same Belly and to her Heirs The Youngest Inheriting before the Elder both in the Direct and Collateral Lyne.

## OLD BARTON TENURE

### THE NATURE OF THE TENURE OF OLD BARTON

First, Every Tenant that Holdeth any Lands of the said Tenure shall do suit unto the Two Leets or Lawday Courts within the said Manor to be Held as hath been Accustomed.

2nd. That every such Tenant shall do Suit unto the Lords Mills within the said Manor.

3rd. That every such Tenant do pay his Rent in his Copy Expressed.

4th. That every such Tenant upon Death, Surrender or Alienation do pay for a Herriot One Years Quitt Rent.

5th. That every such Tenant upon Admittance do pay for a Fine of Income One Years Quitt Rent But no Widow Upon her Admittance shall pay any Fine of Income.

6th. That upon the Death of every such Tenant his Widow and Relict shall hold her late Husbands Lands of the same Tenure for the Term of her Life And the Husband holding Lands of the said Tenure in Right of his Wife shall also hold the same after the Death of his Wife for the term of his life.

7th. That the Lands of the said Tenure shall Descend unto the *Eldest* Son of the First Belly and to his Heirs and if there be no son then to the *Eldest* Daughter of the same Belly and to her Heirs and in like Manner both in the Direct and Collateral Line.

A torn note pinned on the succeeding page states :—

One Hide of Land namely . . . . (16 Farthings or 256 acres).[1]
Each Farthing containing 16 A(cres).
One yard cont$^{s}$ ffour Farth . . .
Farthing cont$^{s}$ 16 acres.

## SOCCAGE TENURE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Will$^{m}$ Eveleigh, Esq. | The Manor or Barton of Holcombe containing one Hide of Land (Viz.) 16 ffarthings of Land Each Farthing Contain$^{s}$ 16 acres of Land lying at Holcombe held in Soccage by the Yearly Rent of 11$^{s}$ 1$^{d}$ payable at the Feast of the Nativity of S$^{t}$ John Baptist and Suit unto the Court of the said Manor from 3 weeks to 3 weeks . . . . . | £0 11 1 |

[1] From the two first entries we glean the following measurements :—
One hide contains 256 acres or 16 farthings of 16 acres each.
One yard contains 64 acres.
One yard contains 4 farthings; therefore a farthing in this Manor is the fourth part of a yard, and there are four yards in a hide.

| | |
|---|---|
| | *Note.* — In Camera Sirij Termino Pasche. 28. Eliz. Rne 5th May See an Order for the Watercourses from Holcombe to the Town of Ottery made between the Tenants and Inhabitants of Ottery and John Eveleigh Gent. *Vide* other side—No. 1.[1] |
| 8 H. R. 5. | Obit Johio Kendale presentatur qui tenuit premissa. |
| 9 H. R. 7. | Obit Johio Moore. |
| 20 May 19 H. R. (*n.d.*). | Obit Johio Moore. |
| 25 Nov. 29 Eliz. Rne. | Obit John Eveleigh ar. |
| 7 Dec. 8 Car. R. 1. | Obit Georgij Eveleigh ar. qui concessit Georgio Eveleigh qui vendidit Homfrido Waldrond. Humfridus Waldrond vendidit Gilberto Eveleigh. |
| 9 Oct. 1672. | Obit Gilbti Eveleigh qui per Testamentum suum dedit premissa Willo Eveleigh sen$^{r}$ et cujus obit: premissa descendebant Willo Eveleigh jun$^{r}$. |
| 21 April 1680. | Obit Willi Eveleigh jun$^{r}$ qui habuit duas filias quarum sen$^{r}$ filia habuit premissa pro ejus voluntatem vel concessionem et cepit in virum quondam Thomas Hobbs qui mortuus est et Ann Hobbs ejus Vid. habet jus. ad premissa in ffeodem Simplici. |
| 2. Gideon Sherman, Esq$^{r}$. | The Manor or Barton of Knightstone Containing 2 Yards and ½ of Land lying at Knightstone (Viz.) 10 Farthings of Land Each Farthing cont. 16 Acres of Land held in Soccage |

[1] The entries on the back side of the pages have been incorporated in the text.

by the Yearly Rent of 5s 6d payable at the Feast of the Nativity of St John Baptist And Suit unto the Courts of the said Manor of Ottery St Mary from 3 Weeks to 3 Weeks . . . . £o 5 6

Norden fol. 46. The Capitall Messuage with six Farthings of Land Meadow and Pasture. One other Messuage and four Farthings of Land in the Tenure of John Martyn. One other Messuage and one acre of Land in the Town of Ottery in the Tenure of William Elsworth—Wm Elsworths Messuage is parcel of Knightstone and is the same wherein Mr Justinian Harris and Mr Issaiah Farringdon now do live in or lately did live in in the Market Place 1685. *Vide* other side No. 2.

20 H. R. 6. Obit Thos Bittlesgate.

36 H. R. 6. Willus Bonvil miles sursum redd. Manorum de Knightstone de Tenura Antiq. Barton Robto Bittlesgate.

38 H. R. 6. Obit Robti Bittlesgate.

2 Edw. R. 4. Ricus Bittlesgate sursum redd. premissa de Tenura libi Soccagij ad usum Gergii Epus Exon.

9 H. R. 7. Obit Rici. Bittlesgate et jus descend. Thorn Marquis de Dorst et Cecilie ux. eius in jure de Cecilie.

14 H. R. 8. Obit Henrici Stafford Comitie Wiltie qui tenuit in Jure Cecilie ux. ejus.

21 H. R. 8. Obit Cecilie Mar. Dorst et jus premissa descend. Thomas Marq. Dorst filio et herede.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Edw. R. 6. | Finalis Concordia inter Henricum 2 Marq. Dors$^{t}$ et W$^{m}$ Sherman de premissis. | |
| 1 Martii 30 Eliz. R. | Inquisio de le Watercourse in Waterlett Lane or Holcombe Knightstone meadow. | |
| 19 Augusti 30 Eliz. R. | Silis (=similis) Inquisio. | |
| 6 Junii 31 Eliz. Rne. | Silis Inquisio. | |
| 7, 8, 9 Septembre 1680. | A Comission about the Water executed at Ottery Between W. L. & G. Sherman. See Isaac Wares Letter 11 Sep$^{t}$ 1680. | |
| 1 April 7 Car. R. 1. | Presentatur obit Gideon Sherman et Elizabeth ejus Vid. et relicta clamat premissa duranta Vita sua et admittitur. | |
| 30 April 1679. | Presentatur obit Gideon Sherman ar. filij et Hered. dictoru. Gideon Sherman et Elizabeth obijt sine exitu. | |
| 3. S$^{r}$ Walter Young Bart. | The Barton of Claperntale Cont. one hide of Land Lying at Clapernetale Held in Soccage by the Yearly Rent of 10$^{s}$ payable at 2 Terms (Viz.) at the Feast of S$^{t}$ Andrew and the Hockday And Suit unto the Courts of the said Manor of Ottery S$^{t}$ Mary from 3 Weeks to 3 Weeks . . nuper in Tenura Phillipi Channon, Rici Chanon, . . . Chanon, Margaret Alford, Melchisedick Alford et Vid. Walterii Young Baronetti. | £0 10 0 |
| | Margeria Beauchamp ponet loco suo Symondus Lewes ad essond. in Cur. et respondeas pro ea et facere service pro se et Thomas Beauchamp filio | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | suo cujus Custodia ipsa habet, De Cur. in Cur. de Otterie pro terris et tentis de Cloberntale et la Wylle. *Vide* the other side—No. 3. | | | |
| | Walter Yonge Bar$^{t}$. | pro Relevio pro Wille et Clobernetale . . . . . viz$^{t}$ pro Wille ij$^{s}$ ij$^{d}$ pro Clobernetale x | £o | 12 | 7 |
| | | xii ii | | | |
| | 8 Hen. R. 5. | Obit Rici Chalons qui tenuit dimid Hide premissorum. | | | |
| | 17 Hen. R. 7. | Obit Joane Fortescue vid. qui tenuit p$^{r}$cell p$^{r}$missem. | | | |
| | 11 Hen. R. 8. | Obit Johio Fortescue qui tenuit mediatatem unius hide et Rel. x$^{s}$ et quod Thomas Fortescue eius filius est heres. | | | |
| | 24 April 16 Eliz. R. | Presentatur le Purchase de Clobernetale pro Ricus Chanon de Robto Chariom sibi hered. et assign impptm etc. | | | |
| | 11 Sept. 20 Jas. R. | Presentatur obit Philip Chanon et quod Ricus Channon ejus filius et heres clamat premissa et admittitur et (*sic*) . . . ad faciend Fidelitatem Walterus Young Barronettus pro quis i (*sic*) premissa. | | | |
| 4. | Will$^{m}$ Putt Esq$^{r}$. | The Barton of Aish Cont. Half a Hide of Land lying at Aish Held in Soccage by the Yearly Rent of 5$^{s}$ payable at Two Terms (Viz.) at the Feast of S$^{t}$ Andrew and the Hock Day and Suit unto the Courts of the said Manor of Ottery S$^{t}$ Mary from 3 weeks to 3 weeks | o | 5 | o |
| | 11 E. R. 4. | Obit Johio Parker. | | | |
| | 6 H. R. 7. | Obit Aline Parker. | | | |
| | 17 H. R. 7. | Obit Rici Parker. | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Johes Underdon et Thoma Brangwin perquisioerunt premissa di Ric. Parker per Cartam gerentem Data 4 Julii 8 Hen. R. 7. Ricus Parker et Joanna ux. ejus perquisioerant premissa de Johe. Underdon et Tho. Brangwin per Car. gerentem dat. 31 Julii 8 H. R. 7. Presentatur obit Rici Parker qui conjunctim cum Joanna ux. ejus tenuit permissa. *Vide* other side No. 4. | |
| 29 April 1663. | Presentatur obit Willi Putt ar. et Willus Putt Gen. filius dicti Willi Putt clamat premissa sibi et hered. impptm per Testamentum et ultimum Voluntatem ipsius Willi Putt patris sui et admittitur sed fidelitas ejus respectuatur quia est infra Etatem. | |
| 1688. | Obit Willi Putt presentatur 24 Oct$^{r}$ 4 Jacobi R. 2. | |
| 5. Gideon Haydon Esq$^{r}$. | The Barton of Cadhay (with the appurtenances) Containing One Hide of Land lying at Cadhay held in Soccage by the Yearly Rent of 8$^{s}$ payable at Two Terms (Viz.) at the Feast of S$^{t}$ Andrew and the Hock day and Suit unto the Courts of the said Manor of Ottery S$^{t}$ Mary from 3 Weeks to 3 Weeks . . . . (*In Margin*). See my English Bill against Gideon Haydon in the Exchequer 1690 and his Answer concerning Cadhay and all his Copyhold Lands and Tenements See the Order of the Court 20 June 1691. | £0 8 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | See in M^r Cookes office in the Common Pleas Mid^s Term 20 Car. Rne 2 a demurrer entered in an Avourye against Haydon ab^t his Fealty for the Manor of Cadhay. T. Sparke was Clerke in Court for W. L. |
| | 9 H. 4. | |
| | 10 H. 4. | |
| | 33 H. 6. | Obit Henrici Cadhay. |
| | 1 Ric. 3. | Johes Cadhay sursum redd. Thome Clode et Phillip Stoford. |
| | 22 H. R. 8. | Joanna Greenfield alienavit Thome Daberne et al. *Vide* No. 5, other side. |
| | 15 Oct. 35 Eliz. 1593. | Presentatur obit Johis Haydon ar. qui tenuit Manorum de Cadhay cont. 16 Ferlingsterre in libo Soccagio. Rel. 8^s et q^d Robtus Haydon ar. ejus consanguinem et herd. Viz. Filius Tho^s Haydon ar. filius Thom. Haydon Ar. Sen^r Fratris dic. Johii Haydon clamat premissa et admittitur et fecit fidelitem. |
| | 15 Dec. 2 Car. R. 2 [1] | Presentatur obit Robti Haydon ar. et q^d Gideon Haydon ar. filius et heres p^r dic. Robti clamat premissa sibi hered. et Assigni. impptm in libo Soccage et admittetur et (*sic*) ad faciend Fidelitatem. |
| | | Presentatur obit Gideon Haydon ar. et sup. hoc Gideon Haydon ar. ejus sen. filius et hered. clamat premissa et admittitur et fecit Fidelitatem 21 Janrij 1665. |
| 6. | Sarah Stofford. | The Moiety of the Barton of Northwell alias Littlewell |

[1] An error for 2 Car. R. 1.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cont. One Farthing of Land lying at Northwell Alias Littlewell Held in Soccage by the Yearly Rent of 1s 1d payable at Two Terms (Viz.) at the Feast of St Andrew and the Hock day and Suit unto the Courts of the said Manor of Ottery Saint Mary from 3 Weeks to 3 Weeks . . | £0 | 1 | 1 |
| 33 Edwd R. 3. | Margeria Beauchamp po. lo. suo. Symon Lewes ad essendi in Cur. respondent pro ea et facere servitia pro se et Thomas Beauchamp suo filio cujus Custodia ipsa habet de Cur. in Cur. de Otterie Ste Marie pro Terris et teñtis de Clobernetale et La. Wylle. pro Relevio pro Wylle viz. Clobernetale xiis vid / Wylle 2 6 / Clobernetale 5 | | | |
| 17o Hen. R. 7. | Obit Johanne Fortescue vid. | | | |
| 11 Hen. R. 8. | Obit Johio Fortescue et Thomas ejus filius est heres Rel. xiiid. | | | |
| 1 Edw. R. 6. | Willus Strobridge perquisit premissa de Xtopher More. | | | |
| 24 Nov. 29 Eliz. | Obit Johio Eveleigh ar. | | | |
| 7 Dec. 8 Car. R. 1. | Obit Georgii Eveleigh. | | | |
| | Sarah Stoford modo tenen premissa (1677). | | | |
| 7. | Unu. Messuagiu. et dimidus hide terre et Dimid. Virgat terre jacen. apud Fluxton cum Ptn que continent Decem Ferling. Terre. de Tenura libi. Soccagij. Reddit post mortem Tenentis vel alienason pro Relievio etc. Reddit per ann. . . | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Mr John Elwill in his Answer Fol. 36 saith this Tenem$^{t}$ is called Chapple.

See my Bill in the Exchequer Filed against him 1691. See the Answer of Jn$^{o}$ Elwill sworn in Court 21$^{st}$ May 1691, Fol. 31.

A$^{o}$ 1454 32 H. R. 6. Johes Gove sursum redd. Thome Towneing et Willo Shepcomde—Releviu. xl$^{s}$.

Thome Towneing et Willus. Shepcomde sursum redd. Jn$^{o}$ Gove Jun$^{r}$—Releviu. xl$^{s}$.

A$^{o}$ 1515 6 H. R. 8. Obit Johio Gove et Thomas ejus filius et heres admittur—Releviu. xl$^{s}$. *Vide* No. 7, other side.

(*Note.*) A$^{o}$ 1285 Decano et Capitalium Majoris Exelic (Ecclie ?) S$^{te}$ Marie Rothemagnen concesserunt premissa Thome Gove in libo Soccagion reservandum Reddit xx$^{s}$ per Ann. et xl pro Relevio sup mortem vel alienacon.

1607, 3$^{d}$ Sept. 5 Jacobi R. 1. Presentatur Georgii Cary de Ockington in Com. Devon Miles perquisivit premissa de John Gove de Woodbury in Com. Devon Gen. p$^{r}$ Cartam

1617, 7$^{o}$ Maij 15 Jacobi R. 1. Bargaine et Vendison et admittetur.

Praesentatur obit Georgio Cary Mil. et q$^{d}$ Georgius Carie Jun$^{r}$ ar. ejus consanguinus clamat premissa sibi et heredibus mastul [1] . . . de corpore suo lettime et creat imoppertiu per Cartam Indentat. fact. Bro Seymour et al. geren. dat. 20 Octobris 7$^{o}$ Jacobi R. et adm.

[1] = *mascule*, male.

Sir George Cary sold this to John Ware—John Ware sold this to Nich$^{s}$ Haydon Esq$^{r}$ who 15$^{o}$ Febrij 1671 paid for a Relief upon the Alienacon xl shillings and afterwards settled same on Gideon Haydon Esq$^{r}$ et Henry Trosse Esq$^{r}$ for 500 years to be sold for Paying of his Debts, who sold the same to M$^{r}$ Jn$^{o}$ Elwill of Exon Merchant 1679—*vide postea* 338. Jn$^{o}$ Ware pretended to have a Watercourse over the West Hill into his own Ground but it was only per Licience.

30 Julij 5 Jacobi R. 1, 1607. Thomas Ware et Johes Ware dant dno Regi Annu 8 reddit xii$^{d}$ pro Licentia eis consedend. ad conducend. cursum aque sup. Comun. de Fluxton ad Tentur de heritate Johio Gove gen. in Huxton pld in quo ijdem Thomas Ware and Johes Ware modo inhabitant q$^{d}$ Cur. eis concessit solvend. Reddit ple ad bene plitn Dm R. et postea Legat Licentie concess. fuerunt p$^{r}$ eadem (*sic*) p$^{r}$ atet in Legal Retlio Cur. Manery de Otterie Ste Marie sequen.

viz$^{t}$.—7$^{o}$ Octobris 6 Jacobi R. 1—9$^{o}$ Octobris 13$^{o}$ Jacobi R. 1—14 Octobris 14 Jacobi 1—20 Octobris 7$^{o}$ Jacobi R. 1—30 Julij 5$^{o}$ Jacobi 1—10 Octob$^{r}$ Jac. R. 1—15$^{o}$ Octobris 21 Jacobi R. 1—21 Octobris 22$^{d}$ Jacobi R. 1—20 Octobris 1$^{o}$ Car. R. 1—26 Octob$^{rs}$ 2 Car. R. 1—10 Oct$^{r}$ 4$^{o}$ Car. R. 1—5 Oct$^{r}$ 5 Car. R. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | | Quatuor Messuagia et quint. Ferling terre cum Ptin. in Tipton Cum unu. clausum terre vocat Milparke tres Acres of More vocat Greemore ac una acra prati in Villa de Tipton quondam de Tenura Customar. per ann reddit xii. vi sed concessit cuidam Rico Levermore pro Custod. et Canaoniciis nup. Colledgij de Otterie S$^{t}$ Mary pro scriptui suu Tripartite Indentat. ei fact. geren. dat. xxiii die Martij A$^{o}$ Regni nup R. Henrici Septim. xxiii . | £0 12 6 |
| 4 Hen. R. 8. | | Obit Rici. Levermore. | |
| 15 Hen. R. 8. | | Obit Johie Laplode als Lapplelode. | |
| 13 April 36 Eliz. Rne. | | Obit Rici Hoppinge. *Vide* No. 8, other side. | |
| 7 Augs$^{t}$ 43 Eliz. Rne. | | Obit Rici Hals. | |
| 9 April 5 Jacobi R. 1. | | Obit Rici Hals. | |
| 11 Sept. 14 Jacobi R. 1. | | Georgius Drake perquisivit premissa. | |
| 17 Sept. 17 Jacobi R. 1. | | Georgius Clode per Indentur geren. dat. 31$^{o}$ Martij, 10$^{o}$ Jacobi R. 1 presentatur dedisse et concessisse premissa adopt. et usum Georgij Moncke gen. hered. et assigns impptm. Marshall Ayres 7$^{s}$ 6$^{d}$ le residue. nuper Ferdinando Lacey. Roger Mayer or Benedict Potbury 2$^{s}$ 6$^{d}$ Char. Salter 2$^{s}$ 6$^{d}$ George Salter, John Salter p. 1 5$^{d}$ Xtopher Salter. ple 1$^{s}$ 1$^{d}$. sett this right by the Court Rolls. | |
| 9. | Burnard. | One Farthing of Land with the Appurt$^{ces}$ lying at Goveton | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | late in the Tenure of James Burnard Held in Soccage by the Yearly Rent of 2$^{s}$ 6$^{d}$. | | | |
| | 9$^{o}$ April 5$^{o}$ Jacobi R. 1. 11 Sept. 14 Jacobi R. 1. | | | | |
| | 25 April 9$^{o}$ Car. R. 1. | Presentatur obit Jacobi Burnard gen. et sup. hoc Johes Burnard ejus se sẽdus fillius clamat tenere premissa sibi hered. et Assign impptm per Cartam geren Dat. 20$^{o}$ Martij 6 Car. R. 1 et admittitur. | | | |
| | 6 Octobris 1652. | Presentatur obit Johio Burnard et sup. hoc Johnes Burnard ejus sen. filius et heres clamat tenere premissa sibi Hered. et Assign impptm . . | £ | 0 | 2 6 |
| 10. | Rob$^{t}$ Yellett. | One House in Tipton. Robert Yellett sold this house to Robert Knowle of Otterie 1687. | | | |
| | 11 Sept. 13 & 14 Jac. R. 1, 1615. | . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 11. | John Sparke. | One Messuage and 8 Farthings of Land lying at Thorne late in the Tenure of W$^{m}$ Cooke Dec$^{d}$ and heretofore of the Tenure of Customary But now held in Soccage under the Grant of the Warden and Canons of the late Colledge of Ottery S$^{t}$ Mary by their Indenture bearing Date on y$^{e}$ 20$^{th}$ day of October 24$^{o}$ Rs Henrici Septimi Wherein is Reserved the Yearly Rent of 20$^{s}$ payable at the Four principal Terms in the Year And the Best Beast for a Herriott and 20$^{s}$ for a Relief. | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 H. R. 6. | Obit Thomas Comitis Devon. | | | |
| 5 H. R. 7. | Johes Trevelyan sursum redd. premissa Johni Dynham Mil. | | | |
| 21 April 22 H. R. 8. | Obit Isabella Cooke vid. et Johes Cooke heres. | | | |
| 11 Janry 14 Eliz. Rne. | . . . . . | £1 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 Maij 38 Eliz. Rne. | Obit Xtopher Cooke. | | | |
| 5 April 9 Car. R. 1. | Obit Johis Coke ar. et Ric$^{d}$ Coke ejus sen$^{r}$ filius admittitur. *Vide* No. 11, other side. | | | |
| 3 April 15 Car. R. 1 1639. | Obit Rici Coke et Willus Coke ejus frater admittitur se fidelitas respectuatur quosg xi. Obit Willus Coke ejus filius et heres. | | | |
| 2 Martii 21 Car. R. 2. | Willus Coke vendidit premissa Johni Spark de Civitati Exon. Mercantor hered. et assigns impptm. | | | |
| 12. | One Messuage and 4 Farthings of Land called Cobthorne late in the Tenure of M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Cooke Dec$^{d}$ heretofore of the Tenure of Customary But now held in Soccage under the Grant of the Warden and Canons of the late Colledge of Ottery S$^{t}$ Mary by their Ind$^{re}$ bearing Date on the 20$^{th}$ Day of Oct$^{r}$ 24 Rs Henrici Septimi wherein is Reserved the Yearly Rent of 10$^{s}$ payable at the 4 principal Terms of the Year and the Best Beast for a Herriot and 10$^{s}$ for a Relief . . . *Memorandum.*—That M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Cooke sold 7 Closes, parcel of Cobthorne Cont. 48 Acres unto M$^{r}$ John Sparke of Exon Merchant so that upon the | 0 | 10 | 0 |

Dividing this Tenement there Happens a Multiplication of Services. Herriots to be paid for each part But the Rent and Relief are to be Apportioned.

36 Hen. R. 6. Obit Thome Comitis Devon.

5 Hen. R. 7. Johes Trevelyan sursum redd. premissa Johio Dynham Mil.

21 April 22 Hen. R. 8. Obit Isabel Coke et Johes Coke heres.

11 Janry 14 Eliz. Rne.

26 May 28 Eliz. Rne. Obit Xtopher Coke.—*Vide* No. 12, other side [as in No. 11 above].

*Note.*[1]—One Close comonly called the Twelve Acres lying next to the Hill, containing by estimacion twelve acres.

One Close of Pasture called Six acres.

One Parcell of Furze Ground cont. Seven acres.

One Close at the foote of the close called Six acres cont. four acres.

One Close called the Meadow cont. six acres.

One Close adjoyning the Meadow cont. four acres.

One Close of Furze Ground lying near to the Hill cont. nine acres.

These Parcells of Ground lye on the Upperside of the Lane leading from Thorne unto Salviston on the south side of that lane. The residue of Cobton als. Cobthorn lying below the Lane leading from Thorne to Salviston on the South side thereof are in the

[1] This note is given in abstract only.

Tenure of Wm Barnes of Waxway for his Life were not sold but remain to the said Wm Coke and his Heirs.

Query the Partlar Names of the Closes not sold with their Contents and No of Acres and how butted and bounded and what rent is to goe out of them.

13. William Cooke. — The Residue of One Messuage or Tenement and 4 Farthings of Land Called Cobthorne Als Cobbeton not Sold to Mr John Spark, Viz. (a space left) For which a Herriot is also due and the Rent and Relief are to be Apportioned. — – – –

## CUSTOMARY TENURE[1]

### Streatyate

14. Edmond Prideaux Esq., admitted 1637. — One Messuage and four farthings of land at Streatyate, paying rent at the four terms, but the same is usually collected at Lady Day and Michaelmas . . . . £0 10 0

*Previous admissions.* — Richd Barons de Salcombe, yeoman, Edmond Prideaux senr de Otterie Ste Marie.

15. Eliz. Sanders, spinster, d. of Rt Sanders of Whimple, admitted 1683. — One Messuage and two farthings of land at Streatyate payeth yearly at the terms and in manner aforesaid . . . 0 5 0

*Previous admissions.*—John Tyrling, Jno Searle, gen., Eleanor Searle of Taunton.

[1] From this point the entries are abridged.

PITT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | John Cooke of Exon Merchant, admitted 1681. | One Messuage and two farthings of land, late in the tenure of Joan Collins, Sir Giles Tooker and Dame Mary his wife and John Revell . . . . *Previous admissions.*—Henry Collings and Joan Cooke his wife, Edmond and Joan Prideaux, Giles and Maria Tooker. | £0 | 5 | 0 |
| 17. | John Cooke as in No. 16. | One Messuage and one farthing of land—as in No. 16 . . | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 18. | John Elwell of Exon Merchant, 1683. | One Messuage and one farthing of land . . . . Sir James Smith, Rich[d] Isack, William Hooper of Exon. (draper), John Hooper. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

TALFORD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | James Stokes, 1657. | One Messuage and two farthings. —Thomas and Lucretia Stokes. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 20. | W[m] Kerslake, alias Marsh, 1692. | One Messuage and two farthings. —John and Katherine Greenow alias Miller, Joan Marsh alias Kerslake, Elizeas Luckis and Joan, his wife. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | 6 April 1692. | List of fields included in first lot: | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Langland | containing | 2 acres. |
| Shortland | ,, | 2 acres. |
| Bovestreete | ,, | 2 acres. |
| Pridham Mead | ,, | 1 acre. |
| Somerdole [1] | ,, | ¼ acre. |
| The Ham [2] | ,, | ½ acre. |
| Milverland | ,, | ¾ acre. |
| Rudgeway | ,, | 1 acre. |
| Clamperdole [1] | ,, | 1½ acres. |
| Feringdo | ,, | 1½ acres. |
| Furse Feringe | ,, | 1½ acres. |
| Brandlemead | ,, | 1 acre. |
| The Cruft | ,, | 1 acre. |

[1] See page 33. [2] See page 34.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | List of fields in second lot :<br>The Higher Three Acres containing 3 acres.<br>The outer Four Acres containing 4 acres.<br>The two inner Three Acres containing 7 acres abutting Fair Mile. | | | |
| 21. | Mary Trevelian, daughter of George Trevelian of Nettlecombe, 1677. | One Messuage and two farthings. —Thomas, Joan, and Thomas Morris, John Willoughby de Payhembury. | £0 | 5 | 0 |
| 22. | As in 21. | One Messuage and two farthings. —As in 21.<br>*Note.*—There was some doubt of the former surr. and therefore a new Surr. was made by the said Thomas Morris to the said Jn° Willoughby—9 Martij 1669. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 23. | Dorothy Knowle, *n.d.* | One Messuage or Tenement and two farthings, except one messuage with courtlage, garden, and orchard.—Henry, Eliz., Roger, Edmond, Agnes Knowle.<br>*Memorandum.*—That this Tenement hath been divided by surr. of part thereof at the yearly rent of 2$^{s}$ per ann. and the rest of the Tenement paid 3$^{s}$ per ann. as appeareth underneath, see that this is thereby become two Tenements and are held by two several rents and each Tenement payeth a several Heriot and by reason of the multiplication of services. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | 2 Oct. 1 Car. R. 1. | Presentat obit Katherine Knowle vid. qui tenuit durante viduitate sua unu. mes- | | | |

suagiu. cum Curtelag. Garden et pomona adjacend. nup. pcele Unius Messuagii et duoron. ferling terre cum Ptin in Talford de Tenura Customa. per ann. reddit ijs et quod Willus Knowle junr filius Robti Knowle nup. mariti dce Christiane clam. premissa sibi et hered. suis impptm. et admittitur et fecit fidel.

GOSFORD

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | William Chaplin, after 1669. | One Messuage and four Farthings of land.—Moses and Coletta Chaplin of London. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 25. | Edwd Ford or of Jno Blagdon and Rd Harwood his Trustees. | | | | |
| | *n.d.* (Enfranchised). | One Messuage and four Farthings.—Peter Pulman. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 26. | Mary Trevelyan, 1677. | One Messuage and four Farthings—as in No. 21. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 27. | William Putt, 1677 d. 1688. | One Messuage and four Farthings.—Robt and Joan Haydon, Drugo and Alicia Haydon, Richard, Walter and Nicholas Haydon. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 28. | Robt Hutchins of Exon. Merchant, 1674. | One Messuage and four Farthings.—Williamsenr, William and John Kerridge. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 29. | James Saunders of London Merchant who lived in Bucklersbury, 1685. | One Messuage and four Farthings.—Edmund Pester (?), Alexander and Jno Tyrling, John and Eleanor Searle of Taunton. | 0 | 10 | 0 |

## Aish

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | William Putt Esq$^{r}$, 1695. | One Messuage with a garden and orchard and 12 Closes of Land cont. 24 acres.—John Hill, Grace Hill, and W$^{m}$ Long. | £0 | 3 | 2 |
| 31. | W$^{m}$ Chaplin, 1676. | One Close of Land, called Ham or Holes Ham, near Vinney Bridges, cont. eleven acres and now by the water divided. —John Hill and Grace Hill. | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 32. | Grace Hill, 1675. | One Cottage and Garden and Orchard.—John Atkins and John Priddes, John Hill and Grace his only sister. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 33. | Tho$^{s}$ Hillyard, and ux., 1668. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —Richard Woodford of Gittisham yeoman, and Mary his wife, grandparents of Sarah Searle, the wife of s$^{d}$ Tho$^{s}$ Hillyard. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 34. | Hugh Payne, 1670. | One Messuage and three Farthings called Merrifields (excepting 3 closes).—Tristram Tross and Nicholas, son of W$^{m}$ Payne.<br>See the Courts Rolls how the parcells are expressed because this tenement was 3 Farthings But 5 Acres thereof were surr$^{d}$ to Henry Collins Rent 7$^{d}$ as in the next lease and the rest surr$^{d}$ to Nich$^{s}$ Payne Rent 6$^{s}$ 11$^{d}$.<br>2 Nov. 10$^{o}$ James 1612 Tristram Tross surr$^{d}$ to Nicholas Payne son of W$^{m}$ Payne Rent 6$^{s}$ 11$^{d}$.<br>5 Oct. 1670 presented the death of Nicholas Payne sen$^{r}$ who held 4 parcels and Nich$^{s}$ Payne his son adm$^{d}$ and did fealty. | 0 | 6 | 11 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Presented the death of Nicho. Payne and Hugh Payne his youngest son admitted and did fealty. | | | |
| 35. | Collins. | Three closes of land called Affhams als Offhams cont. four acres and one other close called the Little Mead cont. half an acre and sometimes parcel of one Tenement and three farthings of Land in Aish called Merrifields.—Tristram Trosse, Henry youngest son of Rich[d] son of Henry Collins. | £0 | 0 | 7 |
| | 12 Dec. 1691. | Tho[s] Collins of Plimouth to Tho[s] Collins of Tiverton goldsmith, who paid for a heriot on surrender 20[s]. | | | |
| | 23 Oct. 1695. | Tho[s] Collins of Tiverton goldsmith surrendered the premises and one Mansion House late Built thereof to John Harris of Ottery, yeoman who was admitted. | | | |
| 36. | Tho[s] Hillyard et ux. of Taunton, 1677. | One Messuage, Garden, Courtlage, Orchard and two Farthings of Land called Parkers.—Edward Parker of Clist St Mary, yeoman, and John Searle of Buckerell, Sarah Hillyard (Searle) his youngest daughter. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | ALPHINGTON | | | |
| 37. | W[m] Chaplin, after 1669. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—Moses and Colletta Chaplin. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 38. | W[m] Chaplin, 1679. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—W[m] and Jno Kerridge, Helena Drake of Southleigh, and Dennis Drake her y[est] son. | 0 | 5 | 0 |

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| | 1677. | Inquisition about a foot way of Mill Park to Skiddaliers and about a ditch and water-course. | | | |
| 39. | Jas Burnard, 1680. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —John Turpin, John Hall, John Hill son of Rt Hill of Houndbear, Edmond and Thos Putt, Bart. | £0 | 2 | 6 |
| 40. | Grace Hill 1659. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —John Hill to Grace Hill, only sister of John Hill. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 41. | Burnard, [Jas.], 1667. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—John and Jane Turpin, John, Benedict and James Burnard. | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 42. | Salter Conant Yeoman, *n.d.* | Two Closes cont. one Farthing called Howdene (12 acres) and Higher Spry (4 acres).—John and Jane Turpin. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 43. | Thos Braddon, *n.d.* | One Messuage and one Farthing.—William and Elianor Braddon. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 44. | Henry Sanders, 1666. | One Messuage and one Farthing. — John Sanders of Street and Grace, his wife. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 45. | Scot, *n.d.* (Thomas Scot of Woodbury). | One Messuage and two Farthings, and four Cottages.—Henry, John, Stephen, Joan and Thomas Taylor. Tho. Taylor had only one daughter who married with Thomas Scot of Woodbury. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 46. | Burnard, 1662. | Four Cottages and two Farthings.—John Taylor, Margaret widow of Charles Farrant, his youngest sister. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 47. | Burnard, 1668. | One Messuage and two Farthings. — John Sherman, Xtopher Gover the Elder and James Burnard. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 48. | Burnard, 1668. | Two acres and a half, called Beatland.—As in No. 47. | 0 | 0 | 4 |

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| 49. | Grace Hill, 1654. | One Messuage and one Farthing less six acres.—Thomas Eveleigh, Rob$^{t}$ Gilford and John Hill. | £0 | 1 | 6 |
| 50. | Hugh Hutchins, 1666. | One Dwelling house now Built on part of a meadow called Prowsey cont. in length 60 feet and in Breadth 40 feet, with Orchard Courtlage, and several closes cont. six acres. — Thomas Eveleigh, Rob$^{t}$ Gilford, John Hill and Grace Hill. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 51. | John Burnard, 1682. | One Messuage and one Farthing with Closes called Ruslake, Deech or Doch, Cocklegore and Spey.—W$^{m}$ and Eliz. Pring, Christopher Gover to John, son of James Burnard. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 52. | John Goldsworthy, 1667. | One Messuage and one Farthing. John Perry, John Charles and Catherine Goldsworthy. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 53. | W$^{m}$ Chaplin, 1669 (?). | One Messuage and one Farthing.—Moses and Colletta Chaplin. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 54. | John Palmer, 1657. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —Sir Ja$^{s}$ Smith, soldier, Phillip Foxwell of Exon. Merchant, and Geo. Foxwell to John, son of Philip Palmer. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 55. | Rich$^{d}$ Mountstephen, junior, 1680. | One Messuage and eighteen acres. — John Sherman, Richard and Susan Mountstephen. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | | GOVETON | | | |
| 56. | Burnard. | One Messuage and one Farthing. 1631 The Bailiff of the Manor presented that Margaret, daughter of Tho$^{s}$ Eveleigh took W$^{m}$ Vavousor of Langbrick in Cornwall, Gent. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

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| | | —Margaret Eveleigh, W^m Vavousor of Longbrick in Cornwall, John and James Burnard (brothers). | | | |
| 57. | James Burnard, 1667. | One Messuage and one Farthing, as in 56. | £0 | 3 | 9 |
| 58. | d^o, 1670. | One Messuage, one Farthing and a half.—Jno. Sherman, Xtopher Gover the Elder, and James Burnard. | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 59. | John Braddon, 1687. | Three Acres of land at Warehams. — Philip Chard, Anthony and John Turpin, Tho^s Braddon and Frances his wife, sister and heir of John Turpin. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 60. | John Laurence's Feoffees, 1677. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—Jn^o Vaughan ar^r and Gideon Sherman ar^r and others. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | NEWTON AND WARE | | | |
| 61. | Charles Vaughan Esq^re, 1675. | One Messuage and two Farthings. — Tho^s Braddon, Francis, Charles, and John Vaughan. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 62. | John Floyer, 1658. | One Messuage and one Ferling or Farthing.—Benedict Floyer, John Floyer (brothers). | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 63. | d^o, 1658. | Two Farthings.—As in 62 . | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 64. | Ralph Walker and Tho. French, 1677. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—Thomas Walker. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | LEGGESHAYS | | | |
| 65. | Gideon Haydon Esq^re of Cadhay, 1680. | One Messuage and two Farthings called Higher and Lower Deerhaies.—James and Nicholas Eveleigh, Gideon, son of Nicholas Haydon. | 0 | 5 | 0 |

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| 66. | John Laurence's Feoffees, 1677. | One Messuage and two Farthings called Deerhaies.—As in 60. | £0 | 5 | 0 |
| 67. | Gideon Haydon of Cadhay, 1680. | One Messuage and two Farthings. — Robert and Joan Haydon, Drugo, their youngest son and Alsie his wife, Richard and Nicholas Haydon of Ebford (brothers) to Walter Haydon (brother). *Note.* — Nicholas Haydon had 3 sons. 1 Gideon 2 Nicholas who dyed 1679 and 3, Walter dyed 1680. | 0 | 5 | 0 |

RILL AND HILL

| | | | | | |
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| 68. | Gideon Sherman, 1650. | One Messuage and two Farthings. Enfranchized and made Soccage Tenure. The Antient Rents and Services are Released and one entire rent of £1, 14$^{s}$ 2$^{d}$ Reserved out of all these Enfranchized Premises.—John and Margaret Sander, Edward Sander. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 69. | Gideon Haydon of Cadhay, 1680. | One Messuage and three Farthings.—Sir James Smith, James Lane, and Gideon, son of Nicholas Haydon. | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 70. | d°, 1680. | One Messuage and two Farthings and certain parcels.—Richard Pearse, Nicholas, Walter and Gideon Haydon. | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| 71. | d°, 1680. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —Wm. Strobridge, Richd. Pearse, Nicholas, Walter and Gideon Haydon. | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 72. | d°, 1680. | One Close of Land called Barr Close containing six acres.—As in 70. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 73. | d°, 1680. | One Close called Netherly containing eight acres and another called Thistlepark con- | 0 | 2 | 2 |

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| | | taining five acres.—R[d] Isack, Rich[d] Pearse, Nicholas, Walter and Gideon Haydon. | | | |
| | | WOOD ALIAS BURROW WOOD | | | |
| 74. | John Barron Jun[r], 1637. | One Messuage and five Farthings.—John Sherman to John Baron the Elder. | £0 | 12 | 6 |
| 75. | Stroud and Joan his wife, *n.d.* | One Messuage and two Farthings and a half.—Tho[s] Barter, Humphry Ball of Chudleigh, R[d] Ball, Lewis Hull, and Joan Ball of Aish in Stoke Gabriel, Lewis Hull. | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 76. | Richard Bartlett, Jun[r], 1662. | Twelve Acres, sometimes parcel of one Messuage and two Farthings and a half. Burrowhill, 1 acre 2[d], Bilrush 1[d], Lower Milpark 1[d], Ray Pit 1 acre 1[d], The Way Close 1 acre 2[d], Great Yeat 1 acre, Three Acres 3 acres, Higher Middle Park 1 acre, Orchard below the Way 2 acres, in all 12 acres.—Elizius and Eleanor Northcott, Ralph Tyriel and Edith his wife, youngest daughter and heir of Elizius Northcott. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 77. | Richard Bartlett Jn., 1669. | One Messuage and Orchard and seven acres and a half, sometime parcels of one Messuage and 2 Ff and a half—as in 76. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 78. | Ralph Tyrrel and ux., *n.d.* | The Residue of one Tenement and two Farthings and a half. Lower and Higher Langlove, Higher Northhill.<br>? If not Enfranchised to M[r] Gid[n] Sherman — as in 76 (afterwards crossed out). | 0 | 2 | 6 |

WIGGATON

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79. | George Salter, *n.d.* | One Messuage and one Farthing. —Xtopher and Catherine Ebdon, Catherine their daughter and W^m Taylor her husband and Hugh Vaughan. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 79 (*sic*). | Wm. Taylor, *n.d.* | One Farthing—parcel of a Messuage and two Farthings above.—As in 79. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 80. | Rich^d Putt, 1663. | One Messuage and four Farthings. — Eleanor Sanders, John Turpin, Nich. and W^m Putt. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 81. | Jane Penny wid., 1683. | One Messuage and three Farthings except four closes called Watercletts containing 7 acres.—John Turpin, John Colpress, to his sister and heir, Joan wife of Hugh Buckland, and W^m Stocker of Shute, John Penny. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 82. | W^m Carnel, 1687. | Four Closes of Land cont. 7 acres called Waterletts—as in 81. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 83. | John Slade of Burrough Cleere, c^o of Southampton, 1670. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—Benedict, Eleanor, W^m and Samuel Slade. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 84. | Roger Mayne, *n.d.* | One Messuage and one close called the East Hill.—Xtopher Bishop and Roger Mayne. *Note.*—Now Stribbings and late Hanbury's — explained, but very long. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 85. | Joan Marker, 1686. | One Messuage, half an acre, and one perch called East Hill, and closes called Emmett, Two Acres, Long Close.—Charles Carnell and Roger Mayne (after J. Marker to Ellis Cheeke). | 0 | 1 | 10 |

| | | | £ | s | d |
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| 85 (*sic*). | Joseph Cheeke, 1678. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —W^m Ware, Rob^t and Eliz. Carnell, John and Elizabeth Seaward. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 86. | Rich^d Parrott, 1683. | Two Cottages and Gardens.— Rob^t Cawley and Petronell Morris, and as in 85 (*a*). | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 87. | John Seaward, 1624. | Three acres and two parcels of meadows lying on the west part of the Great River.— William Ware, John Seaward (later to Henry Marker). | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 88. | William Chaplin, 1670. | One Messuage and two Farthings. — Thomas Carnell, Nicholas and Richard Seaward. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 89. | Gilbert Isaak, 1673. | One Messuage and one Farthing of Land called Russelhayes. —George and R^d Stofford, Gilbert Isack, Joan widow of Xtopher Isack. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 90. | George Cawley et ux. nup. dix. Jane Halstaffe of Sidmouth, mercer, 1676. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —Richard Heydon, Richard Baron, R^d Cox and Joan Baron his wife, Arthur Halstaffe and Joan Cox his wife. —Jane Halstaff by the Rodde[1] caused admission to Geo. Cawley of Sidmouth. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 91. | William Carnell, 1687. | One Messuage with Garden, Courtlage, Orchard, two closes, one acre of meadow called Wiggaton or Wiggan Mead lying beyond the Great River.—R^t and Margarett Carnell. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

WAXWAY

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| 92. | Ellen Braddon Vid., 1629. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—W^m Braddon. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

[1] The survival of a form of admission usually associated with villeinage.

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| 93. | William Taylor, 1667. | One Messuage and four Farthings.—W$^{m}$ Taylor, George Taylor (after 1691 Roger Matthews of Da(r)tmouth). | £0 | 10 | 0 |
| 94. | William Frank, 1656. | Two Messuages and four Farthings except one acre.—Beaton Franck wid. to Geo. Franck her son. | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| 95. | Edmond Putt. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—John Force to E$^{d}$ Putt, son of W$^{m}$ Putt of Gittisham. Edmond Putt died in Spain 1686. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 96. | Geo. Frank, *n.d.* | One Acre.—Geo. Frank . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |

COOMBE AND TIPTON

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| 97. | John Elwell of Exon., 1684. | One Messuage and one Farthing.—Sir James Smith, Rich$^{d}$ Isack, W$^{m}$ and Joseph Hooper. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 98. | Tho$^{s}$ Channon, 1657. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—James Smith, soldier, Thomas and Mary Channon, Nicholas Channon to R$^{t}$ Baileigh his son-in-law.<br>8 July 7 Car. Leave was given for Philip Channon Gent. to continue the Water Course from the main River upon Tipton Green, over his lands in this year. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 99. | John Elwell of Exon, merchant, 1684. | One Messuage and one Farthing.—Sir James Smith, Rich$^{d}$ Isack, W$^{m}$ and Joseph Hooper. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 100. | d$^{o}$, 1684. | One Messuage and three Farthings and five Acres.—Trichens Seaward, Nicholas Seaward, Ed. and W$^{m}$ Holwell. | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| 101. | d$^{o}$, 1684. | Ten Acres of land called Broad fishes of the Tenure of Customary.—John Parker, Trichei | 0 | 1 | 8 |

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| | | and Nicholas Seaward, Ed. and Wm Holwell. | | | |
| 102. | Robt Taylor, 1687. | One Messuage and one Farthing with Appts. of the Tenure of Customary.—Wm Corham, John Seaward, Wm Lee, Rd, Anna and Rd Haydon Junr, Roger and Margaret Maine. | £0 | 2 | 6 |
| 103. | Wm Taylor, in right of Catherine his wife, 1668. | One Messuage and two Farthings with appurtenances, Gregory Ebdon, Nicholas Seaward, Hugh Vaughan. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 104. | William Culliford, 1682. | One Messuage, one Cottage with appurtenances and one Farthing.—Mary, William, Robt and Wm Culliford. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 105. | John Elwell Junr, 1687. | One Messuage and two Farthings. — Christopher, Thomasine, Jas Cload, Margt, Jno, Roger Mayne. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 106. | Xtopher Salter Junr, 1682. | One Messuage and three Farthings.—Robt and Eliz. Salter, and Xtopher Salter Senr. | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 107. | Xtopher Salter Junr, 1682. | One Messuage and eleven acres. —As in 106. | 0 | 1 | 10½ |
| 108. | Edwd Skeate, 1670. | One Messuage and three acres and ¾.—Richard Elliott of Lyme Regis, James and John Skeat.<br>1742 John Goss, only son of Jno Goss by Mary his wife who was the wife of Jno Skeat.<br>1747 Jno Goss to Wm Palfrey. | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| 109. | Wm Franck, 1656. | One Messuage and one Farthing. George Frank. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 110. | Wm Osbourn of St Georges Clist, 1653. | Two Messuages and four Farthings.—Benedict, George and John Holwell, Henry Marsh (Kerslake), Wm Eveleigh, John Clode. | 0 | 10 | 0 |

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| 111. | James Cload, 1653. | One Orchard cont. ¼ acre —As in 110. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| 112. | Sam[l] Isack Dr. 1657. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —George Upton Esq[r], Sir Ja[s] Smith Kn[t], Mary Churchill. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 113. | Roger Cheek of St. Sidwell, Exon., Brewer, 1762 (? 1662). | One Messuage and six Farthings. — Sir George Smith Kn[t], Sir James Smith Kn[t], Ralph Herman, Ann Pitts. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 114. | Elizabeth Drake, Edw[d] Ebdon, 1656. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—John, George, Edmond and Matthew Drake. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 115. | d[o], 1656. | One Message and one Farthing. —As in 114. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 116. | d[o], 1656. | One Messuage and one Farthing except one acre.—? If Eliz. Drake did not marry with Jn[o] Perkins—as in 114 and 115. | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 117. | Dorothy Cockaine, 1672. | Three Rodd of Land containing one garden courtlage kitchen and chamber, closett, little milkhouse, chamber, pair of stairs and one Dark room at the foote of the said stairs and one new house adjoining to the North East side of one Mansion House, the inheritance of Elizabeth Drake.—Geo. Grace and James Cload, John Mandit, Clerk, Charles Cockaine, of Silverton. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| 118. | Rich[d] Osbourn, 1674. | One Messuage and two Farthings. — John Sherman, Rich[d] Culling, Giles Lidcott of London, Merchant, and Sarah (Culling), his wife. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 119. | d[o], 1674. | One Acre near the East Hill.— As in 118. | 0 | 0 | 4 |

| | | | £ | s | d |
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| 120. | Honour Stokes Vid., 1682. | One Messuage, two Farthings and certain parcels.—Humphry Walrond and Richard and Honour Stokes. She married John Hopping and lost her Wid-hood Est. | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| 121. | William Holwell, of Exon, 1691. | One Messuage and thirteen Acres.—W$^{m}$, Eliz. and Tho$^{s}$ Pring, Ed. Churchill, W$^{m}$ Mercer, Ed. and Eliz. Holwell. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 122. | Rob$^{t}$ Hayman, 1682. | One Acre with appurtenances.—John Mare, Rob$^{t}$ and William Hayman. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 123. | Jn$^{o}$ Elwell, 1684. | Two Acres with appurtenances called Elwell Meadow.—Tricken and Nicho. Seaward, Edw. Holwell of Woodbury gent. and W$^{m}$ Holwell his son. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 124. | James Skeat alias Keat. | Four Acres and one Rodd.—Tho. Skeate. [1747, John Goss, son of John Goss and Mary (Skeate).] | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 125. | Edw$^{d}$ Skeate alias Keate, 1676. | One Messuage and one Acre and a half.—Edward, Marjery and John Skeat. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 126. | Rich$^{d}$ Carter, 1675. | One Messuage and eleven Acres.—Agnes Pym and John Carter her husband. | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 127. | Joan England Wid$^{w}$, 1689. | Seven Acres.—Ambrose England. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 128. | Jn$^{o}$ Elwell Sen$^{r}$, 1684. | Three closes cont. seven Acres called Geares.[1]—Sir James Smith, R$^{d}$ Isack, W$^{m}$ and Jos. Hooper, of Exon, linen-draper. | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| | | METCOMBE AND MOORCOMBE | | | |
| 129. | Rob$^{t}$ Salter, 1664. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—William and John Kerridge. | 0 | 5 | 0 |

[1] See page 33.

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| 130. | Joan Potbury, 1683. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—Michael and William Potbury. | £0 | 5 | 0 |
| 131. | d°, 1674. | One close called Tachill alias Stanehill Mead cont. one Acre.—Rob$^{t}$ Stoning. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 132. | Nicholas Lydford Jun$^{r}$, 1658. | One Messuage and one Farthing.—Rob$^{t}$ and Joan Haydon, Richard and Nicholas Haydon and Geo. Churchill. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 133. | Rich$^{d}$ Ellyott, 1682. | One Messuage and one Farthing.—Nicholas Haydon, John Hayman J$^{nr}$, Dorothy Elliott (Hayman). | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 134. | Rich$^{d}$ Ellyott, 1676. | Two Farthings of Land containing by est. thirty two Acres called Moorcombe and one Acre called Moorcombe Meadow. — Rob$^{t}$ and Joan Haydon, Rich$^{d}$ and Nicholas Haydon, John Haydon, John and Dorothy Elliott (later to John Penny). | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 135. | John Lee of Branscombe, 1688. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—R$^{t}$ and Joan, Rich$^{d}$ and Nicholas Haydon, Philip Pyle. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 136. | Feoffees of Ottery nup. W$^{m}$ Sherman, *n.d.* | One Messuage and two Farthings of Land for the use of the poor of Ottery. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 137. | Nicho$^{s}$ Lydford Jun$^{r}$ 1658. | One Parcel of Land and an Herb Garden in Metcombe.—Geo. Churchill. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 138. | Jn$^{o}$Penny, son of R$^{d}$ Penny, 1678. | Two Closes called The Lands, cont. 8 acres and one close called Streater Head, cont. 2 acres.—R$^{t}$ Stoning, John and Agnes Bagg. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 139. | Israel Frank, 1683. | Two Messuages or Tenements with a garden and orchard and various closes, Croft, | (blank) | | |

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| | | Stonehill and others.—Rob$^{t}$ Stoning, Agnes Stoning, Agnes Cause, John Bagg, R$^{t}$ Stoning Jun$^{r}$. | | | |
| 140. | Rob$^{t}$ Stoning, *n.d.* | Several Houses and parcels of Ground.—Richard Penny. | £0 | 0 | 6 |
| 141. | Rich$^{d}$ Bartlett Jun$^{r}$ 1670. | One Messuage and half an acre and three closes called Beatland cont. 8 acres.—R$^{d}$ Edmunds, R$^{t}$ Pilkington, John Hayman Jun$^{r}$. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 142. | W$^{m}$ Hayman (son of R$^{t}$ Hayman), 1682. | Two closes called Aple Goares.[1] — Henry Edmunds, Rob$^{t}$ Hayman. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 143. | Geo. Churchill, 1657. | One parcel of Land and one Herb Garden in Metcombe.—Henry Edmunds, Robert Hayman, Geo. Churchill. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 143 (*sic*). | Geo. Churchill, 1657. | One other parcel and one Herb Garden.—As in 143. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 144. | Tho$^{s}$ Edmonds, *n.d.* | One Dwelling House and Orchard.—Henry and Ann Edmunds. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | FLUXTON | | | |
| 145. | Dr Samuel Isack, Town Clerk of Exon. enfranchised 21 Jan$^{y}$, 1656, 1656. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—Sir James Smith K$^{t}$, Town Clerk of Exon., youngest son of Nicholas Smith Knight, deceased. [Later, Ambrose Churchill.] | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 146. | R$^{t}$ Westcott, 1658. | One Messuage and two Farthings.—R$^{t}$ and Joan Haydon, Rich$^{d}$ and Nicholas Haydon. | 0 | 5 | 0 |

[1] See page 33.

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| 147. | Dr Sam[l]. Isack, enfranchised 6 Ap. 1675, 1675. | One Messuage and eight Farthings.—Humphry and Elizabeth Babington, Roger and Eliz. Harvey. | £1 | 0 | 0 |
| 148. | W[m] Hook and Jane Adams his daughter, 1658. | One Messuage and four Farthings.—John Adams. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 149. | d[o], 1658. | One Messuage and Courtlage and Garden.—John Adams. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 150. | Israel Franke, *n.d.* | One Messuage and one Farthing and closes called Churchlade, Moor, and Landscore.[1]—Walter Baron, Agnes Stoning (Cause), Jn[o] Bagg, R[t] Stoning to his grandson I. Franke. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 151. | Michael Potbury, 1647. | One Messuage and one Farthing.—Afterwards (1683) to W[m] Potbury and Joan Potbury. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

SALVESTON

| | | | | | |
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| 152. | Andrew Jeffery of Exon., 1682. | One Messuage and twelve Farthings. — Humphry, Rob[t] Fowling, Nicholas Seaward Sen[r] and Jun[r]. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 153. | Chas. Vaughan Ar. Enfranchised, *n.d.* | One Messuage and eight Farthings.—Joan Collings, widow of Edmond Prideaux her second husband, Mary (Prideaux) wife of Sir Giles Tooker Bart., and John Vaughan. | 1 | 0 | 0 |

TOWN

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| 154. | Edw[d] Ford, Enfranchised, 1637. | One Messuage and four Farthings at Southwell, alias Greatwell. — Lord Pawlett, W[m] Strobridge, Will[m], Edward, Nathaniel and Edward Ford. | 0 | 10 | 0 |

[1] Possibly a corruption of Landsgore; compare Core Hill, above Sidmouth.

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| 155. | Rob$^{t}$ Farrand of Musberry, 1680. | One Messuage and four Farthings at Slade.—W$^{m}$ Hayward and Ellen his wife, W$^{m}$, John and Eliz. Sherman, Rich$^{d}$ Farrand. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 156. | Thomas French, 1685. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —Hugh, Alice, W$^{m}$ Mercer, John and Jane Oliver, John and Grace French of Musbery. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 157. | W$^{m}$ Weare, 1687. | One Acre of Meadow near Yalbourne.—Thomas Franck, Isack Weare. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 158. | Feoffees of John Laurence, in trust for the only benefit of the Poor of Ottery, 1677. | Four Messuages and two Farthings called Crossman's Land.—John Vaughan Esq. and Gideon Sherman. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 159. | Tho$^{s}$ Osmond, 1664. | One Messuage and three Acres. The House situate in the Markett Place, and bounded by it on the west side, and two closes at Ridegway. — Geo. Barrett, John and Abram Gibbs. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 160. | Tho$^{s}$ Hull, 1682. | Two closes containing three Acres lying at Ridgway, adjoining Harry Barry's Lane. —George Barrett, John and Abram Gibbs, Tho$^{s}$ Hull Jun$^{r}$. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 161. | Rich$^{d}$ Palfrey, *n.d.* | One Dwelling house, Courtlage and Garden bounded with the Markett Place. — As in 160 and Samuel Palfrey, brother to Rich$^{d}$. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 162. | John Tucker, Merchant of Exon., 1654. | Two Messuages, two Orchards, Gardens etc, three closes lying at Ridgway cont. seven Acres. —George Barrett of Shaston (=Shaftesbury), Clothier, Ignatius Turner of Lyme Regis. | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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| 163. Ja[s] Tillord als Rogers and Alice his wife, *n.d.* | One House, Orchard and Garden in Sandhill Street, opposite to New Lane.—Gilbert and Alice Cooke, James Tillord. | £0 | 0 | 2 |
| 164. Capt. Gideon Haydon of Cadhay, 1680. | One Acre of Land near the Town.—Hugh Mercer, Richard, R[t], Joan, Nicholas, Walter and Gideon Haydon. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 165. Humphry Long of Loo, Cornwall, and Eliz. his wife, 1631. | One Acre of Meadow lying at Warehams.—Dionisia Westcott, George Westcott, Geo. Taylor, Eliz. Taylor his sister, wife of Humphry Long. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 166. Jn[o] Rost Clerk, 1647. | Two Acres of Land lying at Warehams by Landscore.—Marg[t] and Rich[d] Potbury, Ambrose Churchill. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 167. W[m] Strobridge, Agnes Strobridge his widow, Valentine Strobridge. | Two Acres of Land at Yalbourne called Strobridge Meadow late in the Tenure of W[m] and Agnes Strobridge (1652) since which time no tenant hath been admitted because one Valentine Strobridge made a lease thereof to W[m] Ford, the son of Edward Ford, for 500 years, who sold the same to Thomas Mare, who mortgaged the same to Charles Vaughan Esq. for about £80, upon whose death the same should have gone to his heir Hugh Vaughan, but John Vaughan, his father, having the possession of the writings took a lease of the said Thomas Mare in his own name for 99 years and by his will devised the same to M[r] Melsh, Alford, and M[r] Yard of Treasbear. In trust for 4 Fools in Ottery | 0 | 0 | 4 |

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| | | St Mary. The Inheritance of this should be looked after. *Note.*—This lease from Mare to John Vaughan is a cheat. | | | |
| 168. | Geo. Drake of Harpford, 1649. | One Messuage and three Acres. — Barrett, John, William, Amy, George Drake, Thomas Hull, Jun$^{r}$. | £0 | 0 | 8 |
| 169. | Ja$^{s}$ Batt, 1641. | The Lands lately Collins. I do not know anything of it, Neither what the Land is nor where it lyeth. | 0 | 0 | 2 |

## FIVE-ACRE TENURE

### Wiggaton

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 171. | R$^{t}$ Stokes to Ja$^{s}$, his son, 1650. | One Messuage and one Farthing.—W$^{m}$ Pester, Phillipa, Frances, W$^{m}$, R$^{d}$, Eliz. Channon. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 172. | R$^{t}$ Stokes, 1650. | One Messuage and 5 acres.—As in 171. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 173. | R$^{t}$ Ellis alias Salter, 1641. | One Close called Coombe Park, one acre.—Jn$^{o}$ Higgens alias Salter, John Ellis. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 174. | Tho. Stephens, 1685. | One Messuage and one Farthing.—Geo. Stephens, R$^{t}$ Beale, Eustace and Geo. Beale, Tho. Steane of London, waxchandler and others. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 175. | Jn$^{o}$ Seaward and Eliz. his wife, 1665. | Part of a five acre holding.—R$^{t}$ Carnell to Eliz. his widow, aft. wife of Jn$^{o}$ Seaward. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 176. | Edw$^{d}$ Peters alias Terrell, 1681. | Wearhills with orchard and garden.—John Radman alias Knowles. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 177. | John Radman alias Knowles | Two Messuages and 5 acres.—W$^{m}$ Wear, Geo. Radman. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 178. | and Roger Andrews of Honiton 1677, 1687. | One Messuage and 12 acres besides one cottage and one acre.—As in 177. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

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| 179. | Wm Baron alias Barnes, 1642. | One Messuage called Waxway lake lying near the King's Highway. — George and Michael Radman. | £0 | 0 | 4 |
| 180. | Ed. Holwell Mort. | One Messuage with appurtenances.—Joan Crees, wid., Wm and Eliz. Pring, Rd Alford Esq., Mary Pomeroy, Henry and Mary Ringwood, Rd Dore, Wm Mercer and Ed Holwell. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 181. | John Slade, 1670. | One Messuage and one Farthing. —Benedict, Elianor, Wm, Samuel, John Slade of Borough Cleer, Co of Southton. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 182. | Thos Stevens, 1658. | Two Messuages with appurtenances.—Thos Stevens to his grandchild Thomas. | 0 | 4 | 0 |

TOWN

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| 184. | Thos Lea alias Leigh, 1674. | One Room cont. 13 feet in length and 5 feet in Breadth. —Eliz. Thomas, Lucas Ellis (or Salter), Deborah Clode. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 185. | Henry Marker Junr, 1657. | Two Acres of Land whereof one acre lyeth at Ridgway.—Hugh Durbarrow, Xtopher Wyatt, Humphry and Hugh Pyne, Charles Howard, Hugh and Eliz. Pyne, Ruth Pendleton. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 186. | Ralph Rowallen, 1662. | One Hall and a Chamber over the same, one part of the entry and a chamber over the same and a Shop.—Hugh Durbarrow, Xtopher Wyatt. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 187. | Charles Vaughan Ar., 1666. | One Hall, one Parlour, one Chamber over the parlour, one Buttery near the house with part of a garden in Sandhill Street.—Hugh Durbarrow, Xtopher and Edward | 0 | 1 | 6 |

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| | | Wyatt, Lucas Ellis (or Salter), Jn° Vaughan Esq. | | | |
| 188. | Richd Aishford and Hannah his wife, 1682. | One close of land in Tipplehill Head. — Thomas Corham Junr, Emmanuel, Joan, and Margery Potter, Nathaniel Sweet and Margery his wife, Tho. Lang, and Nathaniel and Dorothy Sweet. | £0 | 0 | 4 |
| 189. | Nicholas Wheaton, 1663. | Four Messuages in Milstreet.—Tho. Coreham. | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 190. | Samuel and Susan Isack, 1680. | One Close of Land called Broadleigh at the Butts[1] containing 2 acres.—Tho. Coreham, Wm Isack, Saml Isack, Henry Marker Junr. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 191. | James Clutterback of Exon. Clothier, 1677. | One Messuage and Garden in Tiphill Street.—Samuel Isack the Elder. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 192. | Samuel Isack Senr, serge weaver, *n.d.* | One Messuage Courtlage and Garden, One House being formerly a Barn and another Messuage newly built.—James Clutterback. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 193. | Richd Isack, 1681. | One Messuage and Garden in Tiphill Street.—Jas Sanders, Samuel Isack, serge weaver. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 194. | Henry Marker Junr, 1686. | One acre of land in Tiphill Lane. —Geo. and Mary Pyne, Humfry, Hugh Pyne, Charles Howard, Hugh and Eliz. Pyne, and Ruth Puddleton. | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| 195. | d°, 1686. | One Messuage between the highway leading from the Shutts[2] to the Parish Church. — As in 194 (except C. Howard). | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 196. | Joseph Hull, 1688. | One Dwelling House with Barn Garden and Courtlage and two closes at the Butts.— | 0 | 2 | 0 |

[1] See page 33. [2] Pronounced "shoots," see page 32.

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| | | Roger Batt, W$^{m}$ and Ric$^{d}$ Hull. | | | |
| 197. | Thomas Hull, 1668. | One Dwelling House called the Unicorne on the East side of the Market Place and one close in Waterlett Lane cont. one acre and another close near Woodford.—Roger Batt, W$^{m}$ Hull. | £0 | 0 | 6 |
| 198. | Rich$^{d}$ and Hannah Aishford, 1681. | Two acres called Elwell and a Cliff adjoining at Gorwell.—Roger, R$^{t}$ and Roger Ware, Nath. and Dorothy Sweet. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 199. | W$^{m}$ Frost, 1679. | One Messuage and 8 acres lying in the Town of Ottery.—Tho. Marwood, John Tyrling, John and Eleanor Searle, R$^{d}$ Teap. | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 200. | Marshall Eyre, 1674. | One Messuage and 5 acres, Closes called Tows, Rackparke and at Tiphill.—Babington, Setha and R$^{d}$ Stofford, John and Grace Marshall (or Stofford), John and Cecilie Eyre (Marshall), Justinian Harris and John Eyre. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 201. | W$^{m}$ Culliford, 1682. | Three Closes near Great Shutts, Stubbed Cross and Sandyway —one acre each.—Tho., Joan and R$^{d}$ Bastin, Mary, W$^{m}$ and R$^{t}$ Culliford. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 202. | Henry Marker jun$^{r}$, 1684. | One Orchard or close in Sandy Street cont. 1 acre.—R$^{d}$ Bastin, Gilbert, Tomasin and Gilbert Moggeridge, John, Dorothy, and John Bonner and John Down. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 203. | Sir Thomas Putt Bar$^{t}$, 1657. | Two acres near Four Elms and the Butts towards Alphington.—Walter Babington, R$^{d}$ Bastin, R$^{t}$ Ellis (Salter), John Harris. | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 204. | Joseph Hull, 1683. | One close of 2 acres at Waterlett Lane.—Walter Babington, R$^{d}$ Bastin, Tho. Hull, | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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| | | James and Joan Batt (Hull), Richard Hull. | | | |
| 205. | Christopher Pope, after 1681. | One Tenement and Garden in the Town of Ottery and one close and pasture at Tiphill Head. — Nicholas Haydon, Tobias Thomas, Eulaliah, wife of Bernard Brown of Lyme Regis and youngest sister and heir of the said Tobias. | (no entry) | | |
| 206. | Thos Somers, 1668. | One Messuage, Courtlage and Herb Garden at Tiphill Foot . . . on the High Street leading through the Town to Chenyway.—Clement Periam the younger, Nicholas Haydon, Rt Hallyard. | £0 | 0 | 4 |
| 207. | Mary Baker Widw, 1682. | One Dwelling house at Tiphill foot, one Barn and Orchard, Bussell's Close and other pieces. — Nicholas Haydon, Thomas Baker, Thomas Somers. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 208. | Thos Hewes of Honiton Gent, 1686. | One Garden and Orchard and one acre of land west of Heymers House. — Nicholas Haydon, Walter Heydon, Wm Chaplin, Abram Amery (a Tanner). (1688, Thos Hewes to Henry Marker, Junr). | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 209. | Rd Teap mercer, 1677. | Three Closes called Ramsbeers at Ridgway.—Nicholas and Walter Haydon. | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 210. | Nichos Seaward, 1673. | One Messuage and five acres.—Toby Dowell and others, Wm Lang and others, Nicholas, Richard and Nicholas Seaward. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 211. | Wm Chaplin, 1669. | One Messuage. (1609, An Inquisition to set out the bounds of this tenement.) — Moses and Colletta Chaplin. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

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| 212. | Rich$^{d}$ Teap, 1661. | One Tenement, Courtlage and Garden and one Rood of Land in Jesus Street called Mounts. —Moses Chaplin. | £0 | 0 | 8 |
| 213. | Rich$^{d}$ Martyn, 1694. | One Messuage in Jesus Street. —W$^{m}$ Chaplin to Rich$^{d}$ Martyn. (1730, Jn$^{o}$ Martyn to Henry Anning.) | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 214. | Rich$^{d}$ Powell yeoman, 1680. | One close cont. one acre at Cookman's Hill. — Francis Birch, W$^{m}$ Chaplin. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 215. | Rich$^{d}$ Teap, 1680. | One acre at Ridgway.—John Lee (Serge Weaver), Francis Birch, W$^{m}$ Chaplin. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 216. | Rich$^{d}$ Teap, 1683. | One close called The Meadow cont. one acre contiguous to Water Lett Lane.—John Lee, W$^{m}$ Chaplin. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 217. | Rich$^{d}$ Teap, 1683. | One close of pasture cont. 2 acres at Cookman's Hill. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 218. | Tho$^{s}$ Pigeon of Lyncombe, 1678. | One close of land at Cookman's Hill cont. 3 acres and one at Ridgway cont. 2 acres.—W$^{m}$ and Judith Chaplin, Eliz. Nosse, Thomas and Amy Pigeon. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 219. | Nich$^{s}$ Isack, 1664. | Three Closes at Cookman's Hill. —Gilbert, Samuel Isack. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 220. | Rich$^{d}$ Sanders, 1634. | One close cont. one acre at Ridgway.—Rich$^{d}$ Stoford. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 221. | Rich$^{d}$ Teap, 1680. | Two acres at Ridgway near Harry Barry's lane.—Isaiah Farington, Orlando Evans, James Sanders. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 222. | Rich$^{d}$ Alford Esq., 1653. | One Messuage consisting of 8 sev$^{l}$ Ten$^{ts}$ and dwelling houses.—*Inter alia* W$^{m}$ Pring and Elizabeth Pring. | (no entry) | | |
| 223. | John Pound, Taylor, 1659. | Three Messuages and Tenements.—W$^{m}$ and Eliz. Pring, R$^{d}$ Alford, John Fley, Agnes Hull. | 0 | 0 | 8 |

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| 224. | Thos Cullifford (see fol. 222), 1658. | One Tenement Courtlage, Gardens and all other edifices and buildings, two closes at Ridgway cont. 2 acres and one close cont. 1 acre at New Lane Head and 3 yards of meadow adjoining Holcombe meadow. — Wm and Eliz. Pring, Rd Alford. | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 225. | Richd Alford, 1653. | One Messuage and appurtenances consisting of four several dwellings.—Wm and Eliz. Pring. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 226. | Mary Harris, 1642. | One acre of land between the Kings Highways to Gosford and Alphington.—Wm and Eliz. Pring. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 227. | Eliz. Trobridge, 1656. | Two closes, Knightstone Path cont. 2 acres with barn and another cont. 3 acres on Tiphill Head.—Wm and Eliz. Pring, Rd Alford, Elizabeth Hancock who marries George Trobridge. (1690, Elizabeth Trobridge to Eliz. Lyde of Sidmouth.) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 228. | Jno Burnard, 1682. | One close called Ditch als. Deach cont. 3 roods in Alphington.—Wm and Eliz. Pring, Rd Alford, Xtopher Gover. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 229. | Thos Lowman of Taunton, worsted comber, 1683. | One Messuage in Pigg Street als. Sandy Street. — John Lowman, Thomasine Watercombe. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 230. | Robt Oxenham, 1632. | One Dwelling House Courtlage and Garden in Sandy Street. —John Oxenham to Rt his youngest son. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 231. | Elizeus Cheeke and Joan, his wife, 1662. | One acre at Cookmanhill.— Thomas Corham junr, Jno Barnes. | 0 | 0 | 4 |

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| 232. Christopher Sanders, husbandman from Mutchinhay Co. Somerset, 1685. | One Messuage with Appurtenances in Jesus Street in the East part of the town, 34 feet in length from east to west and 58 feet in width.—James Sanders. | £0 | 0 | 2 |
| 232 (*sic*). James Sanders. | One Messuage or Tenement, Courtlage and half an acre and four other messuages with Courtlages and gardens at East end of town; between Chapple Lane on the west and the Town brook on the north. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 233. Wm Culliford, 1682. | Three acres at Ridgway.—Wm and Robt Culliford. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 234. James Sanders, 1674. | One acre at Ridgway.—John Sherman, Richd and Embrance Sanders. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 235. James Sanders. | One Messuage and three acres and other parcels. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 235. Saml Squire, 1679. | One acre at Knightstonepath. —James Sanders. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 236. Feoffees of John Fitchell. | One Garden and three closes at Cookmanhill, Ridgway and Longthorn. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 237. Burnard, 1683, pt sold to Chas Baker, more pt to Jno Pyle. | Two Messuages, Gardens and Orchards.—James Burnard, John Burnard, James and Rebecca Burnard. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 238. Mary Harris, 1685. | Two acres at Ridgway and Woodford.—John Sherman, Daniel and Justinian Harris. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 239. Robt Salter als. Ellis, 1631. | One acre by Landscore at Ridgway.—Moses Chaplin. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 240. Thomas Osmond, 1662. | One acre at Ridgway.—Robert Ellis als. Salter, clerk. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 241. Saml Squire, 1681. | Four Closes cont. 5 acres; at Cookmanhill, 2 acres; Tipple- | 0 | 2 | 6 |

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| | | head, 3 Stones, and Longthorne, 1 acre apiece.—John Floyer of Lantil Pentholy in the Co of Monmouth. | | | |
| 242. | Chas Eveleigh, 1682. | One parcel of land called Old Orchard bounded with Bass Lane and Jesus Street.—John Floyer of Lantil Pentholy, Saml Squire. | £0 | 0 | 4 |
| 243. | Wm Hayman, 1685. | Five acres in the town.—Joan and Richd Marker, John and Mary Heyman of Whimple. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 244. | Chas Baker Senr, 1685. | One Messuage in Sandystreet called Colpresses.—Jno Marker, Richd Bastin, Richd Bastin junr of Sidbury, Worsted Comber. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 245. | Saml Squire, 1683. | One Messuage and Garden in Jesus Street, also another Messuage.—Charles, Katherine and John Goldsworthy. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 246. | Thos Somers, 1669. | One Messuage and Garden in Jesus Street.—John Goldsworthy. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 247. | Eleanor Searle, 1677. | One Messuage and five acres containing divers houses and buildings.—Thomas Tyrling Esq., John Searle of Awliscombe Gent. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 248. | Gideon Sherman, Enfranchised, 1672. | Five Messuages and one Chapple called Jesus Chapple with five Gardens commonly called the Almshouses formerly built by one Robt Hove, decd.<br>This Rent of 1d is included in the Rent of 34s 2d reserved upon the Enfranchisement of this and other Things made to the said Gideon Sherman 1672, 26 June.—Moses Chaplin, John, Gideon and Elizabeth Sherman. | 0 | 0 | 1 |

## OLD BARTON TENURE

### Streatyate

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 249. | Edmond Knowles, admitted 1644. | One acre called Gregory's Beer.—[Previous admission] Thomas Mare. | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| 250. | Thos Osmond, 1679. | Half a farthing of land.—George and John Smith of Heavitree, James Battin, John and Joan Smith, Joan Brooking. | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 251. | John Cooke of Exon. merchant, 1680. | One Messuage or Tenement lying at Pitt, Talford and Streatyate.—John, Thomas and Joan Brangwyn, John Sanders, John and Thomas Mare, Gideon Haydon. | 0 | 5 | 6 |

### Alphington

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 252. | John Braddon, 1687. | Milham meadow in Alphington cont. 1½ acre.—Grace Hill, John Turpin, Francis, his sister, wife of Thomas Braddon, William Braddon of Farleigh in Sussex, clerk. | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 253. | John Braddon, 1687. | One Messuage and ten acres, one house orchard etc. called Boobery with four acres and six acres called the Great Hams[1] near Feniton Bridge.—As in 252. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 254. | Wm Chaplin, 1677. | One rod of land situate between Millparke, Riseham, Sterhoe and Broomparke.—Wm Chaplin, Edmund Butter and Mary his widow, aft. wife to James Hutchings of Upottery, Edmund Butter. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 255. | Alexander Drake, 1678. | Three closes called Alpham and Lamil cont. four acres.—Wm and Tho. Braddon, Hum- | 0 | 2 | 0 |

[1] See page 34.

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| | | phry Walrond, Philip Palmer. (1691, Surrendered to Wm Chaplin.) | | | |
| 256. | John Braddon, 1686. | One acre at Pickhorn alias Pookshorne.—William Braddon, clerk at Farleigh. | £0 | 0 | 7 |
| 257. | Wm Capron, 1626. | One Messuage and one acre called Vineparke alias Pockhorne.—John Heyell alias Hole. In 1689 Presented the death of Wm Capron leaving John Capron his eldest son at the time of his death. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 258. | Rawleigh's Feoffees. | One Messuage and two acres at Venny Bridge in the tenure of several trustees for the use of the Poor of Ottery. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 259. | do. | One acre of land at Redhill near Ruslake.—As in 258. | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 260. | John Holwell, 1681. | Two acres of land in trust for the poor of Culleton.—Francis Bagwell of Culleton to sundry trustees of whom John Holwell senr is the survivor. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 261. | Ann Young of Knightstone spinster, 1687. | One close at Farwells called Pyne Field. — Margaret Cooke, Robert Pyne, Eliz. Sherman. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 262. | Sarah Cooke widow, 1676. | Four acres of land.—Jno Cooke to Richard his eldest son, Edward Aishford, Humphry Orchard, Xtopher Gover, Margaret Cooke, widow, and Wm Cooke her son. | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 263. | Gideon Sherman, 1672. | One close near Yalborne Bridge (enfranchised, see No 248).—Richd Stoford, Eliz. Sherman. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 264. | Thos Style. | Four acres of land, Hickley Meadow with one clift and 2 acres (this rent is decayed). | 0 | 0 | 8 |

WOODFORD

| | | | | | |
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| 265. | Wm Sherman'sffeoffees, 1677. | One Messuage and two farthings of land for the use of the Poor of Ottery. | £0 | 4 | 5 |
| 266. | dº. | One plott of land near Broadmead.—As in 265. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 267. | Thomas Hull, 1687. | Two closes containing four acres at Yalborne hill and four acres at Ridgway.—Daniel Harris, Henry and Joan Trump, John and Joan Ackerman, Gertrude Spratt, Thomas Hull senr. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 268. | Gideon Sherman, Enfranchised, 1672. | One Barn and divers Closes cont. sixteen acres.—Gideon and Eliz. Sherman. | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 269. | Gideon Sherman, 1672. | One close called Appledore Park cont. 3 acres.—As in 268. | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 270. | James Burnard, 1662. | Five closes at Dolcross cont. 8 acres.—Symon and Anthony Holmead, Xtopher Ebdon. (1683, Rebecca Burnard, widow, admitted.) | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 271. | Anthony Holmead, 1678. | One Messuage and two closes cont. 5 acres at Four Elms and two other Messuages.—Simond and Anthony Holmead, Xtopher and Katherine Ebdon, and William and Katherine Taylor (late Ebdon). (1696, surrendered to Isace Farrington). | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 272. | John Seaward, son of Trichens Seaward of St George's, Topsam, alias Apsam, 1637. | Eight acres at Rewes and Houndrewes.—Rt Fowling. | 0 | 0 | 11 |

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| 273. | Feoffees of John Haydon. | One Messuage, Courtlage, Garden and orchard, late in the tenure of Joan Haydon by her own purchase. | £0 | 0 | 2 |
| 274. | James Burnard, 1673. | Two acres etc. called Houndrewe.—Joan Batt, Henry Conant and Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and heir of Thomas Batt, Richard Conant, Margaret and Salter Conant. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 275. | James Burnard, 1666. | One close of land cont. two acres. — James, William, Benedicta Burnard. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 276. | Sir Thos Putt Bart, 1657. | Four closes of land called Dolecross cont. eight acres and also one Barn newly built.—Robert Ellis alias Salter, John Harris. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 277. | Thomas Cook, 1674. James Burnard, 1675. | Eight acres cont. two closes called Rewes and two other closes.—John Cooke of Trevize in Cornwall and Ane his widow, aft. wife to Wm Allen of London Gent. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

NEWTON AND WARE

| | | | | | |
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| 278. | John Floyer de Lantilie Penthole in Com. Monmouth, 1668. | Twenty two acres and a quarter —viz. 6 closes called Grass Meadow, Broadpitt, Chasepath, Chenyway, Rushmore and Crowlake. — Anthony Floyer of Barr in Whitchurch, Dorset. | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| 279. | James Batt, 1632. | One small plott at Crowlake.—Walter Bastin. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 280. | No name. | Six acres at Shepeing alias Shepen Bow lately in the tenure customary of Geo. Smith Kt. | | | |

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 281. | Thos Conant of Gittisham yeoman, 1679. | Four closes called Molecross cont. eight acres. — John Smith, James Battin, John and Joan Smith, Wm Brooking, and Joan (Smith) his wife. | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 282. | John Smith, *n.d.* | One acre of land.—Sir George Smith and John, his brother. (Query quis modo tenens.) | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 283. | Gideon Sherman. | One small plott of ground, enfranchised. | 0 | 0 | 1 |

HILL, RILL, AND RADWAY.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 284. | Gideon Haydon Esq., 1665. Surrd to Jas Streachley. | Two Farthings of land at Radway.—Robt and Joan Haydon, Gideon Haydon Senr. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 285. | do. | Half a farthing of land at Radway.—As in 284. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 286. | Rawleigh's Feoffees, 1677. | Three acres at Rill near Dukeshays. — Trustees of John Rawleigh for the use of the poor of Ottery. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 287. | Margt Eveleigh of Gittisham, spinster, 1686. | Six acres at Rill alias Hill.— Jno Smith Esq., Xtopher Gover junr, John and Elizabeth Eveleigh to Margaret, daughter to Robt Eveleigh and heir at law to Elizabeth. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 288. | Gideon Haydon, 1661, to Jas Streatchley. | One close called Monks Pitt and two closes called Cold Harbour. — James Batt, Thos Salmon, Gideon, son of Nicholas Haydon. (Reference to Exchequer Suit 1689.) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 289. | Robt Ellis. | Three acres at Earlshayes [1] . | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 290. | Wm Clode, 1677. | One Messuage and three and one half Farthings of land at Rill and Hill.—John Smith Esq. and Xtopher Clode. I have released all herriotts, | 0 | 13 | 4 |

[1] Possibly a corruption of Eglishays; see Court Rolls.

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| | | suits and services except the antient Rent of 13. 4 and given lycence to make leases thereof for any number of years. The premises remain copyhold and are held by the yearly rent. (*Note*).—For £20, W. L. the then Lord released all the suit of Court, Heriots and Services for this Tenement. | | | |
| 291. | John Child of London, merchant, 1677. | Five Rudges of Land cont. half an acre at Landscore in a close called Longthorne.[1]—In trust for Warwick Ledgingham, Richard Harwood, Ed. and W^m^ Clode. | £0 | 0 | 4 |
| 292. | Gideon Sherman, 1672. | Three acres at Rill and Hill called Socks.—Gideon and Eliz. Sherman. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 293. | Anthony Floyer. | One acre and a half at Hill and Rill, called Rixmore. Rent decayed. Querie how and when this rent hapeneth to be decayed and who hath the land. See your old Rentall 24 Jan^y^ 27 Eliz. Rne; see your Rentall made 1641. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | | WAXWAY | | | |
| 294. | Lawrence Pridham jun^r^, 1666. | Half a farthing at Farwells.—John Barnes, R^d^ Babington. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 295. | Davies Feoffees. | One farthing late in the tenure of Davie who surrendered the same to sev^l^ Trustees for the use of the poor of Ottery.—Query who they are and the last surrender was made. | 0 | 1 | 4 |

[1] This may represent the survival of a common field.

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| 296. | Rich[d] Dagworthy in right of his wife, the only Dau[r] of Michael Marker, *n.d.* | One Farthing at Farwells.—John Marker, Eleanor, his widow, aft. wife of Ed. Searle (and Nicholas Clegg (?) ).<br>1695 Henry Marker jun[r] to W[m] Hockman.<br>1720 W[m] Hocckman to W[m] Hickman and Thomas Cox of Sidbury.<br>1723 W[m] Hickman and Thomas Cox to Samuel Squire.<br>1735 Samuel, only son of the said Samuel dec[d], and same day Samuel Squire surrendered the premises to Thomas Warren of Sidmouth, Mariner. | £0 | 4 | 3 |
| 297. | W[m] Cook, after 1657. | Two acres at Farwells.—John Cook, Rich[d] Cooke, Edmond Aishford, Humphry Orchard, Xtopher Gover, Margaret Cooke. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 298. | Tho[s] Cook Cornub., 1674. | Two acres at Farwells.—John Cook, Ann his widow, wife of W[m] Allen. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 299. | Xtopher Coke of Exon., merchant, 1675. | One Messuage and three farthings called Backlake.—Tho. Coke ot Tregazoe in Cornwall.—As in 298. | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 300. | Joan Marker daughter of H. Marker Senior of Ottery, clothier, *n.d.* | One Farthing of land at Lancercombe.—Roger Purchase, Agnes Cross, R[t] and Grace Purchase, John and Eliz. Purchase, aft. Shobroke, Samuel and Susannah Seaward, Henry Marker and R[d] Powell. | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 301. | Rich[d] Mallock, *n.d.* | Half a farthing of land at Lancercombe.—Rich[d] Mallock. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 302. | Rob[t] Ebdon and Wilmott, his wife, 1679. | One farthing of land at Lancercombe.—John Chave, Nich. and Eliz. Huisse, W[m] and Mary Hayman, Edw[d] and Mary Clark—in special tail remainder. | 0 | 4 | 8 |

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 303. | Roger Salter yeoman, 1687. | One Messuage and one farthing at Lancercombe.—R$^{t}$ and Mary Moore, Symon Streatchley, Rich$^{d}$ and John Mallock, Rob$^{t}$ Jellett, Edward Ebdon jun$^{r}$. | 0 | 3 | 0 |

WIGGATON, MOORECOMBE, AND WOOLSCOMBE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 304. | Gaius Stocker, 1671. | One Messuage or Tenement in Burcombe.—John Mallock, Stephen and Thomasin Stocker, Gaius their eldest son. 1692 William Stocker next tenant. | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| 305. | Gaius Stocker, 1671. | One Messuage and two farthings and a half in Burcombe.—Geo. Radman alias Knowles, in possession—admission as in 304. | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| 306. | Rich$^{d}$ Mallock, *n.d.* | Half a farthing of land . . | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 307. | Mary Harris widow, 1671. | One Messuage and five acres at Wiggaton. — John Chave, Mary Hobbs, Tho$^{s}$ Fowler, Dan$^{l}$ Harris and John Harris. | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 308. | Mary Harris, 1671. | One farthing of land at Lancercombe in Wiggaton.—John Chevie alias Chave, and as in N$^{o}$ 307. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 309. | Rob$^{t}$ Stile, *n.d.* | Four acres in Wiggaton.—Rob$^{t}$ Stile. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 310. | Edw$^{d}$ Matthews in the right of his wife Elizabeth, 1667. | Three Messuages and two acres at Woolscombe. — Thomas Salman, Margarett Shoreland and Rich$^{d}$ Frithwell, her husband, R$^{d}$ Hull and Elizabeth his widow, aft. wife to Edw$^{d}$ Matthew. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 311. | Tho$^{s}$ Stile. | One farthing at Woolscombe.—Tho$^{s}$ Stile. | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 312. | Rob$^{t}$ Stile and ½ Rob$^{t}$ Ellis. | Two acres at Wiggaton . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 313. | Nicholas Stocker, 1677. | One Messuage and one Farthing at Wiggaton.—Edw[d] and Thomazine Lowman, Nicholas Stocker and Anstace (Lowman) his wife. *Note.*—John Moore clerk is next Heir of Anstace his mother. | £0 | 3 | 0 |
| 314. | Tho[s] Stephens of Newton S[t] Cires yeoman, 1685. | One farthing, at Wiggaton called Les Hams.[1]—Sir Geo. Smith, Jn[o] Smith Esq., James Battin of Exon, merchant, John and Johanna Smith, W[m] Brooking of Ivey Bridge near Plymouth, and Joan (Smith) his wife, George Stephens. | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 315. | Tho[s] Stephens, 1685. | One close cont. 3 acres called Rudgway at Wiggaton.—Ann Stile, Joanna Vivian of Padstow, John Crees, George Stephens. | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 316. | Gideon Sherman, 1672 (enfranchised). | One Messuage and certain lands at Stockborrow called Great Stock Burrow cont. seventeen acres.—Gideon and Elizabeth Sherman. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 317. | John Mayne, 1675. | One Messuage and four closes cont. ten acres and a half called Woolscombe and Waterletts at Wiggaton and another close called Farwells cont. three acres.—Thomas Cooke of Tregarsoe, Roger Mayne yeoman. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 318. | Cha[s] Vaughan Esq., 1662. | One acre at Spensers Hill, Wiggaton.—Joan Vivian of Padstow, John Crees. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 319. | W[m] Churchill, 1672. | One close at Stockburrow at Wiggaton cont. 7 acres.—Geo. and W[m] Churchill, Judith Marsh aft. his wife, and Geo. Axe and Judith (Churchill) his wife. | 0 | 2 | 0 |

[1] See page 34.

| | | | | | |
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| | | 1689 Wm Churchill surrendered to Samuel Squire. | | | |
| 320. | John Crees, 1639. | Two acres and one yard at Stockburrow.—As in 318. Mr Gideon Sherman who I am informed hath some Estate in the Premises for the payment of the Debts of Jno Harris—30 Ap. 1679. | £0 | 0 | 9 |
| 321. | Thos Hayward, 1686. | One Messuage and five acres called Higher Stockburrow.—Christian Rutley, John Lee and Elianor (Rutley) his wife, George and John Churchill, John Cottrell, Francis and Joan Pynney, Alice Pitt, Julian (Pitt), her sister, wife of Edwd Fry. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 322. | Geo. Churchill of Whimple. | One Messuage and half acre called Mallershaie.—John Lee and Elianor his wife. Query, what rent? | | | |
| 323. | Joan Marker, 1687. | Tenement, Orchard and Garden.—William and Margaret Dilling to Rd Churchill her son, John Mayne and Joan his widow, Roger Mayne, John Richards, Susan Seaward. (Joan Marker married with Edward Hanbury of Exon. Gent.) | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 324. | Gideon Sherman (enfranchised). | Four acres and a half at Stockburrow.—Gideon Sherman. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | | TIPTON AND COMBE | | | |
| 325. | Edwd Ebdon, 1684. | One close called Kester Milhead cont. one and a half acre.—Edwd Ebdon the elder, in right of Joan, his wife. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 326. | Wm Eveleigh, 1677. | One close called the Hams cont. three acres near Tipton Mills.—Xtopher, Thomazine, and | 0 | 3 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ann Hobbs, 1680. | John Cload, Edward Ebdon sen$^{r}$, W$^{m}$ Eveleigh of Holcombe and Ann, his eldest daughter and heir. | | | |
| 327. | Edw$^{d}$ Ebdon, 1684. | One close called Colwells cont. four acres and one parcel of meadow called Leveraish cont. three parts of an acre lying in Tipton and Combe.—As in 326 excepting Ann. | £0 | 1 | 10½ |
| 328. | Gideon Sherman (enfranchised). | Two closes at Crowlake.—Eliz. Sherman. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 329. | Henry Tarr, 1671. | Seven or eight acres at Chettisholt.—Geo. Holwell, George Churchill of Rockbeare, John Holwell, Geo. Holwell jun$^{r}$ of Coliton Rawleigh. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 330. | John Chapman of Ottery, husbandman, 1676. | Four closes cont. four acres at Chettisholt.—Sir Geo. Smith, John Smith, James Battin, John and Joan Smith, W$^{m}$ and Joan Brooking, Henry Tarr or Torr. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 331. | Feoffees of Davy. | One Messuage and one acre at Leverash for the use of the Poor of Ottery. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 332. | Rich$^{d}$ Carter of Ottery, taylor, 1683. | One Messuage, garden, and seven acres. — Anthony and Elianor Floyer, his daughter. The above premises were divided between Marshall Ayre and Ann Carter, widow. | 0 | 2 | 0 |

METCOMBE AND MOORCOMBE.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 333. | Rob$^{t}$ Hayman son of John Hayman. | One acre at Metcombe.—John and Tho$^{s}$ Mare. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 334. | Rich$^{d}$ Ellyott, 1682. | One farthing at Buckhill and Gorn Slade.—Nathaniel Wilsden, John Hayman sen$^{r}$ and John jun$^{r}$. | 0 | 2 | 2 |

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| | | Rich[d] Ellyott is the only son of John Ellyott and Dorothy only child of John Hayman jun[r]. | | | |
| | | FLUXTON | | | |
| 335. | Samuel Isack jun[r], 1675 (enfranchised). | Five closes called the Whitmores cont. fifteen acres.—Ann Stile and Joane Vivian, widow, daughter and heir of R[t] Stile gen[t], Samuel Isack, late Town Clerk of Exon, to his youngest son D[r] Sam[l] Isack, with remainder to his eldest son Richard by his first wife. | £0 | 0 | 9 |
| 336. | Gideon Haydon, 1665. | 100 acres of land.—John and Joan Haydon, Gideon, son of Rob[t] Haydon. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 337. | Bassett and Fulford for the Manor of Marsh.[1] | One Tenement and one hundred acres of Wast upon the West Down in Ottery.—Sir Rob[t] Bassett and Ann Fulford widow.<br>1599 Sir Rob[t] Bassett granted the Manor of Marsh Bowdon and all the lands parcel thereof in Ottery unto Tho[s] Barnes, Edw[d] Bowdon, W[m] Barnes and Cha[s] Richardson. George Chown of Rockbear used to pay this rent. | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 338. | Sir Ed[d] Cary, 1620. | Twelve acres of Land upon the Waste of the Manor of Ottery near Fluxton, three acres at Littlemoore and four acres at Worm Cliff.—John Gove, Sir Geo. Cary K[t], Lettice Lake, late wife of Geo. Cary, Rich[d] Cary his brother, Edward Cary of Bradford Esq. | 0 | 2 | 0 |

[1] Marsh Green, near Aylesbeare, on the west side of West Hill.

This rent is decayed and hath not been received for many years but the lands are supposed to be jumbled in a part of Mr Elwell's tenement nuper Wares at Fluxton.

24 March 5, 6 Charles R. 1. At this Court an Inquisition was taken on the part (of) Edward Cary Kt of his title to the premises and the verdict of the Jury was, that the same Edward Cary Kt had right to the premises, but where the same lieth they were ignorant.

3 Sept. 5 Jac R. Memd.—That at this Court the premises were surrendered by Jno Gove unto Sir George Cary Knt and his Heirs and at the same Court it is presented that the same Jno Gove sold unto the said Sir Geo. Cary and his Heirs his Soccage Lands at Fluxton containing 10 farthings of Land and by reason of the Unity of Possession of the said Soccage lands and Copyhold premises both in the said Jno Gove before their Sale and in Sir George Cary and his Heirs and Assigns since the Sale thereof unto him made by the said Jno Gove as assd, the rent of 2s per ann. for the said Copyhold premises is decayed and the Lands of Copyhold Tenure swallowed up by the Soccage Lands—See folio 7 Jno Elwell.

Querie if the Chancry will not device the arrs of Rent incurred and sell out Lands to be subject to the Rent and

service thereof. It is a great while ago.

See my bill in the Exchequer 1691.

TOWN

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 339. | Thos Culliford, 1657. | One house and garden near Tiphill Street, one acre of land, two acres and a half called Gerwell, one acre called Stubbed Cross, one acre at Tiphill.—John Smith Esq. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 340. | Trustees of Culliton, 1681–1684. | One Messuage and eight acres, in trust for the poor of Culliton—John Holwell surviving trustee. — Francis Bagwell, Joseph Long and others. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 341. | do. | One Messuage and one acre.— As in 340. | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 342. | John Coke of Cornwall 1627. | One garden and orchard.— Richd Mercer, Wm Corham senr. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 343. | John Coke of Cornwall. | One Messuage with a Courtlage and Barn.—Richard Mercer, Wm Corham senr. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 344. | Christopher Gover, 1655. | One Messuage and one Garden in Mill-Street.—John Smith Esq.<br>Xtopher is dead, querie who is the next heir and get him admitted. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 345. | Saml Isack junr, 1687. | Three Rodd of Land, lying at Gerwell.—Nathaniel Wilsdon, John Baron, Saml and Ann Isack of Ottery (Senr), weaver.<br>7 March 1687, Samuel Isack surrd the Premises to the use of Henry Marker Junr, his Heirs and Assignes, forever.<br>At this Court the said Henry Marker who lately purchased of Samuel Isack of | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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| | | Ottery Mercer (fol. 351) one Close of Land containing 1 acre and half lying next the Cliff and who hath also purchased the Premises of Samuel Isack, weaver, both which closes adjoine each to other took Licience to pull down the Hedge and Fence between those two Closes paying forever at Christmas yearly one Pepper Corn. Hee is to leave some Trees as a sign where the fence was. | | | |
| 346. | Sam[l] Isack junr, 1687. | One Acre of Land called Knaves Acre lying at Longthorne.— John Baron, Sam[l] Isack (Senr). 1701, Sam[l] Isack surrendered the Premises to Rich[d] Marker. | £0 | 0 | 4 |
| 347. | Edward Fry in the right of Julyan his wife, 1686. | Two Closes of Land at Bradleigh containing five acres.— Francis Pynny, Francis Penny, Joan Penney of Buckland S[t] Mary, spinster, daughter of John Penney (niece of Francis), Alice Pitt, spinster, of Ottery, Julian wife of Edw[d] Fry, only sister of Alice Pitt. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 348. | Wm Lyde et ux., 1686. | One Messuage—bounded with Broad St., Milstreet and Hinestreet (*sic*).—George and John Holwell, George Churchill, John Holwell, George Trobridge. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 349. | Rich[d] Carter, Taylor, 1683. | One Cottage and three Rodds of Land lying in Jesus Street, in the possession of Toby Thomas. — Anthony Floyer, Elianor Floyer. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 350. | Joseph Clode, 1679. | One Messuage and Garden at the Upper End of Basslane, And one parcel of Land con- | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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| | | taining half an acre, called the Mount. — John and Thomas Mare, James and Eliz. Cload, James Clode, their son. | | | |
| 351. | Sam[l] Isack, 1687. | One Messuage, Courtlage and Garden, and one Close at Sandyway, containing two acres.—George Isack of Sidbury, John Sanders, Mercer. | £0 | 0 | 7 |
| 351. | Henry Marker jun[r], 1687. | One Close at Sandyway, called The Three Corner Close containing one Acre and a half at Ellwell near the Cliff.—Sam[l] Isack. Henry Marker took a lycense to pull down the hedge. See n[o] 345. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 352. | James Burnard, 1664. | Two closes at Ridgway cont. four acres.—Sitha and R[d] Stoford, John Benedict and John Burnard. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 353. | Tho[s] Axe, 1679. | One Messuage, courtlage and garden, bounded by the Town brook on the South part.—Sitha, Rich[d] and Sarah Stoford, Angell Streatchleigh, George Axe. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 354. | Rich[d] Cheek and Mary his wife, 1672. | One Messuage in Broad St.—Sitha and Rich[d] Stoford, Rob[t], Katherine and Mary Brooker (aft. Mary Cheek). | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 355. | d[o], 1672. | Two Messuages in Broad St.—Rob[t], Katherine and Mary Brooker. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 356. | W[m] Frost, 1671. | One Messuage and two acres.—Rob[t] Ellis, W[m] Rowallan, Eneas Ellis sen[r], Anthony Smith, Eneas Ellis alias Salter, W[m] and Grace Frost for W[m] her son, aged six years in 1676. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 357. | Rich[d] Teap, 1673. | One Messuage, courtlage and garden, next the land of the | 0 | 3 | 0 |

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| | | Lord of the Manor on the west.—R[t] Ellis alias Salter, John Harris (mercer) and W[m] Lathorp. | | | |
| 358. | John Batt, *n.d.* | One acre of meadow in Waterlett lane.—James Collins. | £0 | 0 | 1 |
| 359. | Eliz. Hull, 1675. | Two closes cont. five acres at Ridgway, one close called Green close cont. two acres, one close called Wells close cont. two acres. — Thomas Coke of Tregazoe in Cornwall. | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 360. | Grace Pidgeon, 1675. | One Messuage in High Street.—Thomas Coke of Tregazoe. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 361. | John Down, 1675. | One Messuage in the High Street and one acre of meadow lying at Rudgway, between the lands of Mary Hanbury, widow, the Lord of the Manor, Piskey Lane and Holcombe Lane. — Thomas Coke of Tregazoe. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 362. | Sam[l] Squire, 1675. | One Messuage and garden in Chapple St. and Bass Lane lately converted into three dwelling houses. — Thomas Coke of Tregazoe. | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 363. | Gideon Sherman (enfranchised), 1672. | One acre called Kickley at Ridgway.—James Collins of Kilmington, yeoman, John Sherman. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 364. | Henry Marker junr, 1685. | One Messuage and garden in Mill St.—Tho[s] and Rob[t] Buckland, Ann Glanvill of Newton Abbot, niece and heir to Tho[s] Buckland. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 365. | W[m] Mercer, afterwards Agnes, his widow, 1672. | One Messuage and garden in Mill St. — W[m] Corham, Thomas and Joan Mercer. 21 April 7 Jac. 1609, Presented that W[m] Channon, Clerk of the Markett Setta (*sic*) Pale before the Tenement | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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| | | of W^m^ Mercer and encroached on the Wast. | | | |
| 366. | Eliz. Dorch, 1668, spinster. | One Messuage and garden in Mill St.—Ann Stile, Joan Vivian, widow, of Padstow, Henry Richards. | £0 | 1 | 6 |
| 367. | Haniball Follett, the elder, 1668. | One Messuage.—As in 366 . | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| 368. | Joseph Hull, 1679. | One Messuage and garden.—Ann Stile, Joan Vivian, Henry Richards, Grace Conant. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 369. | Gideon Sherman (enfranchised), 1672. | Four acres at Gerwill.—Gideon Sherman. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 370. | d°. | One Messuage, courtlage, garden and one close cont. four acres at Gerwill.—As in 369. | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 371. | d°. | One close at Bradleigh cont. three acres.—As in 369. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 372. | Ralph Rewallen, taylor, 1675. | One Messuage in Sandyhill Street and three cottages adjoining in Bass Lane, late in the possession of Jocesa Rewallen, widow.—Thomas Coke of Cornwall. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 373. | Gideon Sherman (enfranchised), 1672. | One close at Bradleigh cont. two acres.—W^m^ Channon. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 374. | d°. | One close at Gerwill . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 375. | James Burnard. | Two closes called Rewes cont. eight acres.—See 277. | | | |
| 376. | Gideon Sherman (enfranchised), 1672. | One close at Longthorn cont. four acres. One close at Gerwill cont. two acres.—As in 369. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 377. | d°. | Four tenements and gardens and divers parcels in Tiphill Street.—As in 369. | 0 | 3 | 1 |

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| 378. | Christopher Coke of Exon., merchant, 1675. | One Messuage called the Royal Oak in Mill Street, with garden and orchard.—John Havell, Christopher and Mary Pope (late Havell), Thomas Coke of Cornwall. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 379. | Gid$^{n}$ Sherman. | One close at Rudgway cont. one acre and one meadow called Haskewell cont. two acres and a half.—As in 369. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 380. | d$^{o}$. | One Messuage, garden and courtlage in Tiphill St.—As in 369. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 381. | d$^{o}$. | One Messuage and five acres, sometimes . . . .—Jn$^{o}$ Isacks.—As in 369. | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 382. | Sherman, 1639. | One Messuage and one acre with the cliff adjoining.—Rich$^{d}$ and Joan Sherman. | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 383. | Gideon Sherman. | One meadow and one close near Kingston meadow.—As in 373. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 384. | d$^{o}$. | One meadow called Northbrooke meadow lying at Northbrook.—As in 369. | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 385. | Tho$^{s}$ Osmond, 1664. | One acre of land at Bradleigh by Landscore with an acre belonging to feoffees of Rawleigh.—R$^{t}$ Ellis, alias Salter. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 386. | Rich$^{d}$ Teap, mercer, 1680. | One close cont. four acres called Basemore or Vasemore lying at Yealborne. — James, Rich$^{d}$ and Embrace Sanders, James son of Rich$^{d}$ Sanders. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 387. | Rich$^{d}$ Teap, 1680. | One barn and three closes cont. eight acres called Clappshill at Gerwell.—As in 386. | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 388. | John Goldsworthy, 1667. | One acre and a half at Keeclesse.—Joan Vivian, widow, and Charles and Katherine Goldsworthy. (John Hanbury hath a long lease of the premises.) | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 389. | John Hanbury, 1676. | One dwelling house, courtlage, orchard, garden and a little plott of ground in the town | 0 | 3 | 4 |

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| | | and one close of land at Bradleigh cont. two acres.—Joan Vivian, John Hanbury the elder and Mary Hanbury. | | | |
| 390. | John Hanbury, 1655. | One Tenement, courtlage, orchard and gardens in Mill Street and one close at Gerwell or Bradleigh cont. two acres, one close at Longthorne cont. two acres and two closes at Rudgway cont. four acres. —John Smith Esq. | £0 | 2 | 4 |
| 391. | Christopher Pope, 1681. | One close called Barnclose cont. two acres at Rudgway and one barn built therein.—John Sanders. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 392. | Wm Culliford, 1675. | One close at Rudgway cont. four acres and one close at Great Butts cont. three acres. — Thomas Coke of Cornwall (aft. to Grace Culliford widow). | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 393. | Wm Sherman, *n.d.* | One Messuage, garden and three acres near the cliff.—Wm Sherman. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 394. | Gidn Sherman, *n.d.* | Two acres at Bradleigh.—Query if not enfranchised. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 395. | Feoffees of Chimley, 1637. | One close cont. four acres at Longthorn.—Nathaniel Wilsdon to Wm Osborne, D.D., Peter Sainthill of Bradninch Esqr, Richd Osborn, Geo. Potter of Exon., merchant, Hugh Stofford of Dowland Gent., feoffees for the poor of Chymley. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 396. | Nichos Seaward, 1639. | One close called the acre cont. one acre and a half lying south of Tipplehill Lane.—Nathaniel Wilsdon. | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 397. | Nichos Seaward, 1641. | One acre called Two acres lying near an orchard on the north part of Tiphill Lane.—Nathaniel Wilsdon. | 0 | 0 | 4 |

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| 398. | Nicho[s] Seaward, 1683. | Two acres, one acre called Longthorne, small parcel with Smiths Barn near Three Stones.—Nathaniel Wilsdon, R[d] Seaward. | £0 | 0 | 6 |
| 399. | W[m] Churchill sergemaker, 1679. | One Messuage, garden and courtlage in Chapple St.—Nathaniel, William and Jane Wilsdon aft. Stoford, Elizabeth and Rob[t] Whetcombe of Ottery, sergemaker, Henry Marker sen[r]. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 400. | John Lee weaver. | One close called Three Acres cont. three acres.—Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Bartholomew Wilsdon (Eliz. daughter of W[m] Wilsdon right heir), R[d] and Elizabeth Stoford. (A contention arose about this property.) | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 401. | Nicho[s] Seaward, 1684. | One Messuage in length next the street seventeen feet and butting upon the street.—As in 400. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 402. | Rob[t] Whetcombe, 1684. | One Messuage and garden in Jesus Street, in the occupation of Henry Rhestorick and two other messuages and gardens.—As in 400. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 403. | Rebecca Harris, 1685. | One Messuage, Orchard and garden near the Shutts[1] and Townes End of Ottery.—Daniel, Justinian and Rebecca Harris, aft. wife of John Philips of Barnstable (1692) (aft. to Edward Baker, yeoman). | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 404. | Tho[s] Stile, *n.d.* | One Messuage and garden.—Thomas Style. Query de Herede et quis modo Tenet. | 0 | 3 | 4 |

[1] Pronounced locally "shoots"; see page 32.

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| 405. | Geo. Ware, 1656. | One Messuage and garden in the High Street adjoining the Vicars garden.—John Cheer alias Chave, to his eldest sister Mary Hobbs, widow, Thomas Fowler, Daniel Harris. | £0 | 0 | 4 |
| 406. | Daniel Harris. | One Messuage and twenty acres. —As in 405. Query who now holdeth this land and by what right ? | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| 407. | Daniel Harris. | One Messuage and garden in Ottery and one acre at Bradleigh by Landscore.—As in 406. Query who holdeth this land and by what right and when Daniel Harris surrendered it in his lifetime, for his relations claimed it not since his death. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 408. | James Goddard, d. 1679. | One piece called Knightstone path cont. one acre, another piece called Longthorne cont. three acres and a half and another piece cont. half an acre at Tiphill Foot and one other close cont. one acre by Landscore in Culliton Lane. —Daniel Harris, Daniel, James and Katherine Goddard, who had one daughter Mary. | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 409. | Thomas Stiles. | Two Messuages in the town and two acres at Bradleigh.—Thos Stile.—Query who is Tenant ? | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 410. | Thomas Stiles, *n.d.* | Two Messuages and gardens in the town. | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| 411. | Thomas Hull clothier, 1627. | Two closes at Bradleigh ; one cont. three acres at Bradleigh and one cont. two acres called Yeldhall Park.[1]—John, | 0 | 2 | 2 |

[1] It is possible that in this name there remains some trace of a locality connected with the ancient geld taxation.

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Katherine, Edward and Rich[d] Palmer. | | | |
| 412. | John Smith Esq., *n.d.* | One Messuage and four acres in the town. — John Smith. Query who is now tenant ? | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 413. | John Smith. Query who is now tenant ? | Two acres at Bradleigh . . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 414. | | One Messuage and garden and three acres in the town. | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 415. | | Two acres and one rodd at Longthorne. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 416. | | One acre at Rudgway . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 417. | | One Messuage and garden in the town and one acre at Bradleigh. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 418. | Henry Marker the younger, 1677. | One Messuage and garden at Mill Street bounded with the house called the White Horse and one close of land cont. one acre lying near Cadhay Wood and the river Talewater and one close cont. one acre at Tiphill head.—John Smith, Tho[s] Mitchell. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 419. | Th. Mitchell, son of Th. Mitchell, felmonger, 1655. | One Messuage and garden in Mill Street.—John Smith. | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 420. | Rob[t] Whiple of Combe Rawleigh, yeoman, 1687. | Two Messuages and gardens in Mill Street. — Sir George Smith Kt., John Smith Esq., James Battin, John and Joan Smith, W[m] and Joan Brooking, Abraham Amery, Thomas Hewes of Honiton. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 421. | John Hare, 1686. | One Messuage in Paternosterow. —John and Joan Smith, W[m] and Joan Brooking, Mary Powell, Thomas and Mary Wills, Gilbert Hare. | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 422. | John Smith Esq., *n.d.* | One Acre at Tiphill . . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 423. | | One Messuage in Courthill . | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 424. | | One Messuage and garden in the town of Ottery. | 0 | 1 | 10 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 425. | Gilbert Hare jun$^{r}$, 1686. | One Tenement, outhouses, courtlages, backsides, Orchards and garden called the Holy Lamb.—John Smith, of Heavitree, Gilbert Hare sen$^{r}$. | £0 | 1 | 0 |
| 426. | Samuel Teap, 1679. | One close cont. one acre at Tiphill head.—Henry Marker jun$^{r}$. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 427. | Henry Marker, 1649. | One Messuage, courtlage and garden at Tiphill foot. —Richard Marker. | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 428. | Henry Marker, 1641. | One Messuage and two acres at Elwell alias Gerwill.—Joan Marker, Rich$^{d}$ Marker. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 429. | Feoffees of Colyton. | One Messuage and eight acres in Ottery.—Francis Bagwell and others. M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Culliford used to pay this rent. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 430. | Feoffees of Colyton. | One Messuage and one acre at Tiphill Foot.—As in 429. | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 431. | Gideon Haydon, 1665. | One Messuage and garden.—Robert and Joan Haydon, Gideon Haydon. 1570, Joan, wife of George Cary dec$^{d}$, and Thomas Haydon, son and heir of Rich$^{d}$ Haydon admitted; 1589, Christian, his widow, admitted. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 432. | Gideon Haydon, 1665. | One Messuage and garden.—As in 431. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 433. | Gideon Haydon surrendered to R$^{d}$ Marker. | Three quarters of an acre at Talewater on the west part and one close at Whitley. —Robert and Joan Haydon, Gideon Haydon. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 434. | John Rost, Minister at Gittisham. | One acre at Warehams by Landscore with two other acres of meadow there.—John, Margery and Rich$^{d}$ Potbury, Ambrose Churchill. —See n$^{o}$ 166. Surrendered to R. Chaplin, then to Isaiah Farrington. | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | £ | o | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 435. | Humphry Long, 1678. | One rodd of land at Wareham next the Headware.—John Coke of Cornwall, Geo. Taylor gent., Geo. Taylor, Elizabeth his sister and heir, aft. wife of Humphry Long. 2 March 2 Char. R. See the Presentments of the Antient Way to the premises. | o | o | 1½ |
| 436. | Rich[d] Bartlett, jun[r], 1666. | One Messuage near the Mills in Mill St.—Rich[d] Bartlett, the elder. | o | 1 | o |
| 437. | Rich[d] Bartlett, jun[r], 1666. | Two cottages and one parcel of land, one other Messuage, courtlage, garden and one acre, one other Messuage and garden, and one other dwelling house and two cottages and one other small parcel.—Rich[d] Bartlett sen[r]. | o | o | 9 |
| 438. | Feoffees of W[m] Sherman, *n.d.* | Two Messuages in the town . | o | 1 | 9½ |
| 439. | | One Messuage at the west end of the town. | o | 2 | o |
| 440. | | One close at Bradleigh.—W[m] Sherman. | o | 1 | 5 |
| 441. | Feoffees of Wenman, *n.d.* | One Messuage in Mill Street, Wenman, for the poor of Ottery. | o | 1 | o |
| 442. | Hannah Frost, 1675. | One Messuage in Broad St., one acre at Tiphill Head.—Thomas Cooke of Tregazoe. | o | 1 | 2 |
| 443. | Elianor Chapple, 1689. | One barn, garden, and toft of land in Tiphill St., lately converted into a dwelling house.—W[m] Allen and Ann his wife, Christopher and John and Thomas Coke. | o | o | 10 |
| 444. | Christian Farrant, widow, 1665. | One Messuage, garden and courtlage.—W[m] Coke, Rich[d] Bartlett, Geo. Farrant, and James Batt. | o | 1 | o |
| 445. | Cha[s] Cawley, jun[r], son of Cha[s] Cawley, serge weaver. | One Messuage and garden in Mill St.—W[m] Coke, Tho[s] Lane. | o | 1 | o |

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 446. | Wm Coke, 1674. | One Messuage in Mill Street, near the Royall Oak.—Peter Warren alias Baker and Charity his wife, Thomas Havell, Timothy Salter. *Note.*—25 April 1677, Sarah Coke took a Licence to sett up post and pales in the street before the house for twenty years from Lady day 1677, paying fourpence per annum at Lady day and Michaelmas yearly in the south porch of the Parish Church of Ottery—Provisoe to be void if it shall be arrear for three years together | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 447. | Thomas Baker butcher, 1675. | One acre at Elwell by Landscore.—Thomas Coke of Tregazoe. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 448. | Thomas Baker, 1661. | One close called the Rackparke cont. two acres and a half at Tiphill Head and one other close at Elwell cont. one acre. —Margaret and Wm Coke. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 449. | Wm Coke Esq. | One Messuage and one toft in the town.—Wm Coke. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 450. | Wm Coke Esq. | Two acres at Tiphill. | – | – | – |
| 451. | | One Messuage and garden in the town. | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 452. | | One ,, ,, ,, Wm Coke. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 453. | Mary Marker junr. | One Messuage and garden in Mill Street.—Wm Braddoner. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 454. | Wm Coke Esq. | One Messuage and garden and two acres at Longthorn. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 455. | | One Messuage and one farthing (nup. Wilsons).—Wm Coke. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 456. | Lord Mountjoy. | The Manor of Rawridge[1] late in the tenure of the Lord Mountoy by one pound of wax or *Vide* 27 Edward the 3rd, the thick old ledger folio 10. | 0 | 0 | 6 |

[1] See page 43.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | The Archbishop of Rouen with the consent of Henry III. granted this Manor to Sir W[m] de Cheney and Felicia his wife and their heirs and assigns in free soccage at a rent one lb. of wax to our Manor of Ottery S[t] Mary. | | | |
| 457. | Gideon Haydon, 1687. | One Messuage or tenement, courtlage and garden near the Flexton.—George Haydon to Gideon Haydon his nephew and heir in trust for the School of Ottery. *Note.*—Memorandum. That this tenement belongeth to the school master of Ottery and the garden thereunto belonging is laid unto the schoolhouse there on the south side thereof. | £0 | 1 | 0 |
| 458. | Rich[d] Stoford, 1691. | One Messuage, one orchard and two acres, one Messuage and garden called Bondshouse, one Messuage and garden called Days House.—Eliz. and Rich[d] Stoford. | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 459. | Eliz. Strobridge. | Two acres at Tiphill . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 460. | | (blank) | | | |

## NEW BARTON TENURE

### Tenements sold in Fee or for some Long Tenure of Years reserving some Quit Rents.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 461. | Rob[t] Ledgingham, 1661. Benedict Potbury, 1669. | Rookwood and Chettishold situate under the beacon on East Hill cont. sixty-seven acres. —Joan Holwell, Rich[d] Drew and Rob[t] Ledgingham who sold in fee simple the Re- | £1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mainder of several long termes of years, being then granted to W[m] Barnes, John Barnes and W[m] Leape in trust for the said Benedict Potbury and to attend the Inheritance thereof to him. | | | |
| 462. | Rob[t] Ledgingham, 1661. John Mayne of Exon., 1670. | One Tenement called Streatyate lying upon or near West Down cont. one hundred and five acres Sold in fee, the remainder of a long term of years.—Edmond Prideaux Esq., Rob[t] Ledgingham, Rob[t] Pate for John Mayne. | £0 | 19 | 9 |
| 463. | Rob[t] Ledgingham, 1661. John Mayn, 1670. | Palmers in Fluxton cont. seventy four acres Sold in fee, the remainder of a long term of years.—John Ware, R[d] Palmer, Rob[t] Ledgingham, Rob[t] Pate for John Mayne. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 464. | Rob[t] Ledgingham, 1661. John Mayne, 1670. | Morris in Alphington cont. thirty four acres.—Humphry Eveleigh, Benj., Peter, and Humphry Morris, Rob[t] Ledgingham, Rob[t] Pate for Mayne. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 465. | John Cornish sen[r], 1654. John Cornish jun[r], 1663. | Nuper Franks—One dwelling house, courtlage and garden in Paternoster Row. The premises were demised to John Cornish the elder for 99 years Detble (=determinable) on the several deaths of John Cornish, Mary his wife, and John their son Reddend. 8[s] per annum at Ladyday and Michaelmas by equal portions and afterwards 1 July (1663) the premises were granted to John Cornish the younger Habbend from the end, expiration or other sooner determination of the former lease for 1000 years | 0 | 8 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | without impeachment of Wast Reddenda 8$^{s}$ per annum in Man$^{r}$ aforesaid. | | | |
| 466. | Rich$^{d}$ Cornish, 1655. Rich$^{d}$ Cornish, 1663. | Nuper Jasper Salters—One dwelling house, Courtlage and garden in Paternoster Row bounded on the east by the land of the Lord of the Manor and on the west by that of Cook of Cornwall. Demised to Rich$^{d}$ Cornish for 99 years, determinable on the several deaths of Rich$^{d}$, Rose his wife, and Joseph their son and afterwards (1663) for 1000 years etc. as in 465. | £0 | 8 | 0 |
| 467. | Rich$^{d}$ Cornish, 1663. | Nuper Thatchers—Tenement garden and orchard in Paternoster Row.—Rich$^{d}$ Thatcher—then for 1000 years to R$^{d}$ Cornish without impeachment of Wast. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 468. | John Vaughan Esq., 1663. | Nuper Searles—One Messuage and one acre adjoining in or near the Colledge and one acre or rodd in Waterlett Lane One parcel of ground heretofore of the waste lying upon the hill between the lands called Streatyate and Pitt cont. seven acres.—John Wells for . . . years and on 23 July 1663 to John Vaughan Esq. for 1000 years without impeachment of waste. The Messuage and acre of land in the Colledge are adjoining to the old house of John Vaughan Esq. in the Colledge antiently called the Warden's house and M$^{rs}$ Collins and M$^{rs}$ Amey Drake | 0 | 4 | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | did sometimes dwell in the house parcel of the premises and the acre of ground lyeth on the south side of old Mr Vaughan's park next his orchard and is one half of his parke now walled in. Mrs John Vaughan hath since sold the residue to Thos. Osmond. | | | |
| 469. | Nicholas Lydford, 1665. | Part of nuper Maximillian Maddocks—One little plott in Metcombe cont. ¾ acre.—John Hayman, Max. Maddocks. Leased for 1000 years. | £0 | 0 | 2 |
| 470. | Robt Wear, 1667. | Nuper Macombers—One Tenement and garden in Paternoster Row bounded by John Eveleigh's house and Richd Elliott's house.—1000 years lease. The premises then in lease for years determinable on the deaths of Thos Macomber and Ann his daughter. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 471. | John Tisser, 1665. Anthony Bramige, 1669. Hugh Vaughan. | Nuper Bird's tenement—One Messuage, garden and orchard. One meadow and five closes cont. twenty two acres.—Thomas and Mary Bird, Chas their son, Rt Collins. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| | | Part of nuper Westcotts tenement—One close cont. two acres.—Thomas Osmond. | | | |
| | | Bottelers alias Marshalls tenement—One parcel in Mill St. where once stood a brewhouse with garden and two parcels adjoining. One close near the Shutts cont. three acres. Four acres of Waterletts. One small meadow near the same.—Geo. and Grace Stofford alias Marshall for their lives. | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Part of nuper Woodlands tenement—One Messuage, garden and one acre near the Shutts. —Mrs Embrance Sanders (1665). All granted to John Tisser for 1000 years without impeachment of wast—since sold to Hugh Vaughan. Birds Close to be held by Warwick Ledgingham during the natural life of Martha Ledgingham his mother. | | | |
| 472. | Simon Parsons of Sidbury, 1669. | Churchill's Tenement in Metcombe cont. seventy five acres and three quarters.—Peter Churchill. | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Robt Parsons, Thomas Parsons, Trustees. | Maddocks Tenement in Metcombe cont. twenty eight and a half acres.—Maximillian Maddocks—in fee simple. | | | |
| 473. | John Havell, 1669. | Nuper Mogridges Tenement—One Messuage, courtlage and garden in Milstreet converted (1669) into three dwelling houses. And one close lying at Whitley cont. two acres.—George Mogridge — in fee simple. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 474. | Thomas Osmond, 1670. | Gregory's Bear—One parcel at Streatyate cont. seven acres —in fee simple. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 475. | Thomas Pidgeon, 1670. | Crowpitt—One close of pasture cont. three acres lying near Cheenway—in fee simple. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 476. | Francis Dorch, 1671. | Part of Drake's Tenement—One Messuage, garden and orchard in Mill Street. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 477. | Nicholas Hancock, 1672. | Nuper James Matthews—One Messuage or tenement in Broad St. wherein James Matthews the Smith sometimes did dwell and held the same by copy for his life. | 0 | 10 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 478. | W^m^ Culliford, 1673. | Parcel of Stephens Tenement—One close at Tiphill head cont. two acres. | £0 | 4 | 0 |
| 479. | Gilbert Hare, 1673. | Nuper W^m^ Collins—One close cont. three acres between the Butts and Woodford. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 480. | Rich^d^ Powell, 1673. | Nuper James Matthews and Dorothy Matthews alias Ware formerly by copy of Court Roll for their several lives—One acre at Longthorne. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 481. | John Vaughan Esq., 1663. | Nosses Tenement—One Messuage and garden in Mill Street.<br>One close cont. three acres—One meadow cont. two acres and a half—both adjoining to the Mill Stream and are now parted with a Rail between them.<br>Two acres at Bradley. One close at Cliff Furlong cont. Maid Milhole cont. four acres. —M^r^ Nosse and M^r^ Clapp of Sidbury. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 482. | John Vaughan Esq., 1663. | Nuper James Salter—One Messuage in the Colledge with a garden before it and two acres of land thereunto adjoining.—Granted for 1000 years without impeachment of wast. | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 483. | Embrance Sanders, 1672. Judith Isack. John Sanders and Judith his wife. | Nuper Embrance Sanders' house in the Market Place—One dwelling house and shop situate in the Market Place adjoining to the wall of the Churchyard on the west part. And also another piece of ground in Tipton whereon a tything barn was antiently built but since ruinated and is converted into a cottage in | 0 | 10 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | the occupation of Katherine Ebdon widow and Margaret Ebdon spinster, or one of them — Embrance Sanders life was upon it who is since dead. | | | |
| 484. | Wm Putt, 1674. | The Greyhound Inn at Aish—One Messuage at Aish and two farthings of land called Aishlands.—George Eveleigh. Two farthings there with barn and shippen.—John Eveleigh, Henry and Richd Collins. One piece of formerly wast ground now enclosed between the Honiton and Feniton highways.—Granted to Richd Way and John Rumbelow trustees for Wm Putt. | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| 485. | Wm Putt Esq., 1674. | Sixty acres called the Heathfields near the Greyhound Inn at Aish. — John Wright for three lives.—As in 484. To pay forty shillings for every thirty days the rent shall be unpaid. | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| 486. | John Vaughan, 1674. | Tailors House in the Colledge—One mansion house, garden, and orchard next Mrs Collins' house. One acre near Oxenham Leaze and one close near the head ware.—John Courtney, Geo. Tailor. | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| 487. | Wm Culliford, 1675. | Collins of Exon.s Tenement—One Messuage and garden in Mill Street and three closes cont. five acres and one meadow near Oxenleaze cont. three acres.—John Collins' of Exon., apothecary, by copy for his life. | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| 488. | Phillip Pile, 1676. | Pile's Tenement at Talford—One Messuage and four farthings at Talford.—Francis | 0 | 12 | 8 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pile and Mary his wife, late Cook. *Mem.*—That half an acre of meadow lying in the Common Mead[1] at Talford, parcel of the premises, is excepted out of the sale made to Pile. | | | |
| 489. | Wm Taylor, 1677. Jno Seaward, Mary Taylor, his trustees. | Westcott's Tenement at Waxway—One Messuage and two farthings cont. thirty three acres.—John Westcott and Wm Taylor. One small quillett of land near. One small triangular quillett near Clapps close. One close called Long Reeves, part of Blacklake.—For the residue of ninety nine years. | £1 | 4 | 8 |
| 490. | John Cooke of Exon, merchant, 1677. | One tenement at Talford called Cooks Tenement.—George Day, Christian Derby, John and Geo. Ware or one of them. One tenement called Pitt Tenement cont. six farthings at Pitt cont. eighty acres.—Robert Combe and trustees granted for ever to Martha Ledgingham and her heirs, with clause of distress fourteen days after the Nativity of St John Baptist and the birth of our Lord God. Granted to John Cooke except one close called the Ham, on which is a dwelling house, granted to Ed. Rowland. | 2 | 8 | 6 |
| 491. | John Hibbett, *n.d.* | Part of Axe's Tenement—Three acres at Gerwill.—Richard Axe.—The Premises sold to Mr John Hibbert by the Decree. | No rent reserved | | |

[1] The Common Mead at Taleford seems to have survived throughout the eighteenth century.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Part of Drake's Tenement in Mill Street and one close in Winter's Lane cont. one acre. —Lawrence Ditcher, who removed the east fence and laid it to a close at Tiphill. —John Havell, Xtopher Pope and Mary his wife, or one of them. | |
| 492. | John Hibbert, *n.d.* | Part of Streatchleighs Tenement—Three acres of Arable Land at Bradleigh and Tiphill.—Angell Streatchleigh, Mathew Streatchleigh, Lawrence Ditcher, John Havell, Christopher Pope and Mary his wife.—As in 491. | No rent reserved |
| 493. | John Hibbert, *n.d.* | Ditchers alias Dillings Tenement—Two Messuages in Millstreet and ten acres of Land.—As in 491. | No rent reserved |
| 494. | John Hibbert, *n.d.* | Part of Gardners Tenement in Gosford—Twenty seven acres near Spains Cross[1] and one parcel of a tenement called Gardners'.—Thomas Morris, Phillip Palmer, W^m^ Kerridge. —As in 491. | No rent reserved |
| 495. | John Hibbert, *n.d.* | Braddons Tenement—Two Farthings at Alphington.—Richard Mounstephen, John Watts, Thomas Sanders sen^r^ and jun^r^, Thomas Cawley, Henry Sanders, Bernard Wright. Grace Sanders, Justinian Braddon by Copy of Court Roll for their lives.— As in 491. | No rent reserved |
| 496. | John Hibbert, *n.d.* | Salters Tenement—One Messuage and sixteen acres.— John Conant, Margaret his sister, late wife of Martin Salter.—As in 493. | No rent reserved |

[1] Sometimes written Spencer's Cross; see Court Rolls.

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 497. | John Baron, 1684. | Part of Stephens Tenement in Broad Street—One Messuage and Garden, the White Hart Inn being on the north side. —Francis Stephen, widow, by Copy of Court Roll for her life. Granted to John Baron for 900 years without impeachment of waste. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 498. | Anstace Goss alias Mannack, Susan Mannack, 1684. | Part of Axes Tenement—One Messuage, barn, backside, garden, courtlage, and orchard in Mill street.—Richard Axe. Granted for 900 years without impeachment of waste. | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## NEW BARTON TENURE IN POSSESSION

TENEMENTS TO BE SOLD AND CHARGED WITH QUIT RENTS, BEING EXCEPTED 1673

| | | | Quit Rents. £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 499. | Part of Shermans. | Three acres at Northbrook—nuper Thomas White.—Hugh Salter. | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 500. | Lording-more. | Four acres of meadow in Wiggaton—nuper W$^{m}$ Mercer's.—Rich$^{d}$ Salter. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 501. | Heycrofts alias Isacks. | One house in Mill St.—nuper George Tremlett. One house in Mill St.—nuper Ann Phillips. One house in Mill St.—nuper Marg$^{t}$ Harris. One House in Mill St. — nuper Nicholas Priest. Three acres at Bradley. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 502. | Cullifords. | One house in Mill St. and Winters Lane—nuper John Sanders. One house in Winters Lane—nuper Samuel Clapp. One house in Winters Lane—nuper Samuel Barber. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 503. | Pearse's nuper Harris. | Two acres of land between Winters Lane and the town mills.—Christopher Pearse for the life of —— Harris. | 0 | 9 | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 504. | Buckhills and Farthing's. | Twenty five acres in Metcombe—nuper Potbury and Churchill. | £0 | 4 | 0 |
| 505. | Misc. | One house etc. in Mill Street nuper John Abbot's. One house etc. in Mill Street—nuper Roger Eveleigh. One close called the Hill Close cont. three acres—nuper Michael Parsons. | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| 506. | Ware's. | One house etc. in Mill Street——nuper John Trimletts. One house etc. in Mill Street—nuper Ambrose Aish. Two acres in Winters Lane—nuper Henry Marker junr. | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| 507. | Wm Ledgingham's alias Heydon's. | One house at Tiphill foot in Mill Street—nuper Hugh Salter. | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| 508. | John Baker's. | One house etc. in Hind Street | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| 509. | Ebdon's. | One tenement and seventeen acres and three quarters at Tipton. | 0 | 17 | 2 |
| 510. | Cheek's. | One house etc. in Mill Street—nuper John Richards. One acre and a half at Tiphill—nuper Thomas Mitchell. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 511. | Batts-houses. | Several dwelling houses etc. in Hind Street—nuper Joan Batts. | 1 | 10 | 0 |

## NEW BARTON TENURE REVERSIONS

TENEMENTS TO BE SOLD AND CHARGED WITH QUITT RENT FOR EVER BEING LANDS EXCEPTED 1673.

| | Lives. | Ages. | Tenements—Reversions for life. | Herriotts. | Quit Rents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 512. | Rd Teap. | | One house in Broad St. and three acres at Yalbourne. *Mem.* — After the death of Rd Teap, the | £0 10 0 | £0 10 4 |

| | Lives. | Ages. | Tenements—Reversions for life. | Herriotts. | Quit Rents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | three acres are within the settlements and the house onely is to stand charged with 10.4 quit rent for ever. | | |
| 513. | Sarah Corham. | 70 | Three houses and gardens in Mill Street. | | £0 0 6 |
| 514. | Rd Elliot. | 70 | One house and garden in Paternoster Row. | £0 5 0 | 0 8 0 |
| 515. | Christopher Matthews. | 90 | One house and garden in Mill Street. | | 0 8 0 |
| 516. | George Searle. | 70 | One tithing barn in Fluxton and two plotts of ground. | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 |
| 517. | Saml Isack Dr. | 50 | One house in Mill St. and five acres of land. | 1 0 0 | 0 17 4 |
| 518. | Thos Ledgingham. | 55 | One tenement in Sandhill Street and nine acres at Ridgway and eight acres near the town. After the determination of this estate the eight acres near the town are within the settlement and the house and nine acres only are to stand charged with 20s per annum quit rent forever. | 3 0 0 | 3 10 0 |
| 519. | Robt Collins. | | Six acres at Highwoods . | 1 0 0 | 0 13 0 |
| 520. | Margt Halfyard. | | Two tenements in Paternoster Row and four acres. | 0 14 0 | 0 14 0 |
| 521. | James Channon. | 70 | The Marketts and Fairs etc. | 1 0 0 | 3 7 8 |
| 522. | Robt Claud, Barbara Claud alias White. | | One house and garden near the Mill Street bridge called the Conny Court. | 0 4 0 | 0 4 8 |
| 523. | Joan Cheeke, 55<br>Joseph Cheeke. 25 | | One house etc. in Mill Street and one acre and one rodd of land. | 0 3 4 | 0 13 4 |
| 524. | James Carter senr, James Carter jun. | | Three houses in Sandhills Street. | 0 2 6 | 0 8 0 |

| | Lives. | Ages. | Tenements—Reversions for life. | Herriotts. | | | Quit Rents. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 525. | Eliz. Arrundell, Rob[t] Arrundell. | 80 50 | The White Hart Inn in Broad Street. | £0 | 10 | 0 | £0 | 8 | 8 |
| 526. | Christopher Pearse, Joan Pearse. | 60 60 | One Messuage etc. in Mill Street and one acre of land. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 527. | Marg[t] Parsons, Mary Bowden. | 60 20 | One house and garden near the Mill Stream. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 528. | Tho[s] Channon, Sarah Channon, Tho[s] Channon. | 60 60 30 | Two houses in Sandhill Street. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 529. | Susan Brown, Christabell Brown, Susan Brown. | 80 40 40 | One tenement in Mill Street. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 530. | John Eveleigh, Elizabeth Eveleigh, John Eveleigh. | 60 55 40 | One tenement in Paternoster Row. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 531. | James Pearse, Christopher Pearse, Tho[s] Couch. | | One tenement in Mill Street. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 532. | R[d] Whittie sen[r], Rich[d] Whitty jun[r], Joan Whitte. | 60 40 35 | One tenement and six acres of meadow near the Mill Stream. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| 533. | Mary Capron, W[m] Capron, Mary Capron. | | One acre of orchard near Vinney Bridges. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 534. | Rich[d] Buckland, W[m] Buckland, Susan Buckland. | | Two dwelling houses in Mill Street. | | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |

## TENEMENTS AND PARCELS—REVERSIONS AFTER YEARS

538 (*sic*). Eleven acres of land called Abbotshill in Wiggaton held in lease for forty years whereof in May 1689 are eight years to come.

536. Two Houses in Sandhill Street which W^m^ Thomas and Susan his daughter held by copy for three lives successively and one house in Sandhill Street late in possession of Roger Channon and are all now lett unto Thomas Channon.

## SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY

It is not easy to make a satisfactory summary of this survey in such a way as to give a clear picture of the general condition of the Manor at the close of the seventeenth century. The land held in soccage and by the tenure of customary consisted chiefly of the agricultural areas, on which were placed the houses required for the occupation of the cultivating tenants and the buildings necessary for the equipment of the holdings. Of the five-acre tenure, a certain small proportion —some six or eight tenements—still retained its original character of " small holdings " ; the rest had become house property and accommodation land. The lands held by Old Barton varied in extent and character from three and a half farthings at Rill and Hill (No. 290), returning 13s. 4d., and one hundred acres of waste upon the West Down (No. 337), returning 5s. 6d., to one rodd of land at Wareham (No. 435), paying 1d., and two messuages in Broad Street (No. 355) at 4d. For the Greyhound Inn at Aish and two farthings of land held by New Barton tenure three guineas were obtained, providing a good instance of the relatively high value of this particular kind of property. But all the New Barton holdings pay on a distinctly higher scale, showing how the Lord of the Manor had been able to profit by the existence of this form of tenure, on which it was possible to raise the rents and fines.

Taking round numbers, we find that a nominal 1550 acres were held in soccage by thirteen tenants. Of this, a nominal 1070 acres represented the six old soclands, estimated in hides, and paid £2, 0s. 8d.; while 480 acres were of old time customary lands, paying £3, 5s. 4d., by whichever tenure they were held.

There were 155 customary holdings, containing in all about 3750 acres, and paying, at an almost uniform rate of 2s. 6d. a farthing, a total rental of nearly £30. These holdings were divided into

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 12 | farthings |
| 2 | ,, | 8 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 6 | ,, |
| 1 | ,, | 5 | ,, |
| 14 | ,, | 4 | ,, |
| 1 | between | 4 and 3 | ,, |
| 4 | of | 3 | ,, |
| 3 | between | 3 and 2 | ,, |
| 40 | of | 2 | ,, |
| 2 | between | 2 and 1 | farthing |
| 33 | of | 1 | ,, |

and 54, containing in all about 262 acres, in portions of less than 16 acres.

There were 77 Five-Acre holdings, paying a total rental of just over £4; of these, at least 40 are houses with gardens, orchards, or closes in the town.

There were 211 Old Barton holdings, chiefly of small extent. Of separate larger tenements, expressed in the agricultural units of farthings, there were about 15:—2 of about 3 farthings, 3 of 2, and 8 or 10 of 1 farthing. These may represent one portion in each tything, equivalent to the normal villein's holding, which had been assigned to the lord's demesne at the original settlement.[1]

There was not much proportionality between their payments. In Waxway alone a holding of 3 farthings (No. 299) paid 6s. 8d., while 4 of 1 farthing paid 4s. 3d., 3s. 4d., 4s. 8d., and 3s. respectively. The total Old Barton rental is about £15, 10s.

Of New Barton tenure there were 75 entries. It seems that about 842 acres were thus held, with 60 houses and the markets and fairs, giving a return of nearly £59.

Thus, at the close of the seventeenth century, the total rental of the Manor of Ottery St Mary—the subject of so much litigation in the courts and of constant ill-feeling between the Lord and the tenants—amounted only to £114 a year, not including such occasional sources of revenue as fines of income and heriots. This sum was collected from 536 holdings, representing, exclusive of house property, some 6000 acres of cultivated land, or, roughly speaking, half the total area of land within the limits of the manor.

[1] See page 20.

# APPENDIX I

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the manor courts, having for the most part lost control over agricultural processes after the enclosure and partition of the common fields, found themselves responsible for much of the local government now performed by County and District Councils. The great increase in traffic throughout the land had drawn attention to the condition of the roads and bridges, and the old manorial courts struggled ineffectively either to discharge or to rid themselves of these constantly increasing demands on their resources—demands that had their origin in causes external to the interests of the localities affected thereby. The history of the creation and maintenance of the King's Highway has been written by Mr and Mrs Sidney Webb,[1] but the following entries from the later books of the manor illustrate various aspects of eighteenth-century local government in Ottery St Mary, and give a vivid light on the manner in which, before the era of centralization and bureaucratic government had set in, men of the old communal order wrestled with the new social problems of their day :—

Entrys and proceedings in the Court-Leet and Court-Baron or Customary Court of this Manor of Ottery S$^{t}$ Mary in the County of Devon Entered and Inrolled by Thomas Southcott, Gentleman Steward of the said Manor from the Thirtieth day of September One Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty and Six.

Manor and Hundred of Ottery St Mary. } The Court-Leet and Court-Baron of the said Manor and Hundred there holden for Edward Nourse Esquire the 30$^{th}$ day of September in the Tenth Year

[1] *The King's Highway*, Longmans, Green & Co., 1913.

of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second And in the year of our Lord 1736. Before Thomas Southcott Steward of the said Manor.

| | | Elect. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr Richard Denning<br>Mr John Bastone | Constables of the Hundred | Mr Richard Denning<br>Mr John Bastone |
| Thomas Peardon<br>John Gardner<br>John Denning<br>Thomas Welsh | Petty Constables | Robert Clode<br>Nicholas Sanders<br>Ellis Braddick<br>George Tillman |

| Tythingmen. | Tythings.[1] | |
|---|---|---|
| John Bassill . . | North End . | Mr John Weare |
| Thomas Ebdon . . | South End . | Thomas Churchill |
| Peter James<br>John Sanders | Searchers and Sealers of Leather and Green Skins | Edward Brimble<br>John Taylor |
| Robert Weare . . | Ale Taster . | Samuel Whicker |

Jurors returned to Serve as well our Sovereign Lord the King as the Lord of the said Leet.[2]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Sweet, Esqr<br>Edward Hanbury<br>Richd Chaplen<br>Henry Marker<br>Richd Marker<br>Thomas Darby<br>John Taylor<br>Richd Farrant<br>John Williams<br>Ellis Braddick | Sworn. | Edwd Rutley<br>Charles Matthew<br>Caleb Tiller<br>William Smith<br>Christopher Smith<br>Richd Chilcott<br>Robert Wyatt<br>William Pratt<br>George Churchill<br>Edward Gover |

Sworn.

The Jury above named on their Oaths did present as followeth :

First That Richard Denning and John Bastone are to do the Office of High Constables of this Hundred for the year Ensuing. . . . Sworn at the former Court and now Continued.

[1] Bishop Grandisson had consolidated the tythings into two groups, each of which sent one representative to the Court.

[2] See page 25.

Also That Robert Clode and Nicolas Sander Resiants of the Town Tything are to do the office of Petty Constables for the Year Ensuing and till he shall be thereof lawfully discharged.

Also That Ellis Braddick the Younger a Resiant of the South End Tything is to do the Office of a Petty Constable likewise for the Year Ensuing and till he shall be thereof Lawfully Discharged.

Also That George Tillman a Resiant of the Northend Tything is to do the office of petty Constable for the Year Ensuing and untill he shall be thereof Lawfully Discharged.

Also That Thomas Churchill do do the Office of Tythingman for the South End Tything (he being a Resiant of the said Tything) for the Year Ensuing and untill he shall be thereof Lawfully discharged.

Also That John Weare is to do the Office of Tythingman for the North End Tything (of which Tything he is a Resiant) for the Year Ensuing and till he shall be thereof Lawfully Discharged.

Also That Edward Brimble and John Taylor Resiants of the Town are to do the Office of Searchers and Sealers of Leather and Green Skins for the Year Ensueing and untill they shall be thereof Lawfully Discharged.

Also That Samuel Whicker to perform the Office of Ale Taster for the Year Ensueing and untill he shall be thereof Lawfully discharged.

Also That the Lord of this Manor hath not repaired the Ducking-Stool within the said Manor pursual to the order of the former Court.

Also That the Waywardens do permit heaps of Dung and Rubbish to to lye in all the Streets in Town. Ordered that the same be removd by the Several Persons who caused the same to be laid before the 15th day of October next under the penalty of 6$^{s}$ 8$^{d}$ on Each Defaulter.

Also That the Waywardens had sufferd the Cornhill Flexton Mill Street and several other Streets to be much out of repair in the pavement. Ordered that they do putt the same in good repair before the first day of November next under the penalty 6$^{s}$ 8$^{d}$.

Also That the Bridge over Dabbs-Brook in the foot-path leading from Great Well Ware and other parts to the Church and Markett of Ottery St Mary is much out

of repair to the great prejudice of his Majestys Subjects haveing Occasion to Travel that way Which the said Jurors Apprehended ought to be repair'd by Charles Vaughan Esq$^{r}$. Ordered that he should repair the same in one month then next under the penalty of Twenty Shillings.

Also That the Waywardens have suffered the Highway leading from Smiths Barn to North Brook to be much out of repair. Ordered that they do repair the same before the 20$^{th}$ of October next under the penalty of 13$^{s}$ 4$^{d}$ Asseer'd to 6$^{s}$ 8$^{d}$.

Also That Isaac Weare a Tenant of the said Manor by the Tenure of New Barton was dead and that Mary Forbes Widow his only Child is the next Heir.

Also That a Mantle Chimney in the dwelling house of Sam$^{l}$ Vinecombe in the Town of Ottery Saint Mary is very much in decay and dangerous of fireing the Town. Ordered That the said Sam$^{l}$ Vinecombe do Cause the same to be put in good repair or rather rebuilt with Brick in one Month under the penalty of Twenty Shillings.

Also That the Way Wardens had Suffered the Highway between Metcombe & Tipton Bridge & likewise an Wooden Bridge for the more Comodious travelling of his Majesty's subjects passing on foot in the same Highway leading from Metcombe to Tipton. Ordered to be repaired respectively in one Month next under the penalty of £1, 6$^{s}$ 8$^{d}$. Asseered to 13$^{s}$ 4$^{d}$.

Also That a Bridge in Fluxton Village being a publick foot-path to the Church and Market of Ottery Saint Mary from the said Village & other parts is much out of repair. Ordered to be repaired by the Way-wardens of the South End in one Month under the penalty of 13$^{s}$ 4$^{d}$. Asseered to 10$^{s}$ 0$^{d}$.

Also That the Hedges adjoining to the Highways between Wiggatown Ash & the fire Beacon do want to be paired. Ordered that the Waywardens of the parish of Ottery do repair the same within one Month next under the penalty of 13$^{s}$ 4$^{d}$.

Also That John Mitchell made default of Attending at the said Court to Serve as a Juror though duely warned as appears by the Oath of the Bailiff for which he is amerced 5$^{s}$ 0$^{d}$. Asseered to 2$^{s}$ 6$^{d}$.

Also That the Water Bailiff hath neglected to keep the

Gutters cleaned up for the passage of the Water through the Town. Ordered that he do keep the said Gutters cleared up under the penalty of 6s 8d Asseered to 3s 4d.

Lastly That Whereas all the Tenants as well of the Tenure of Old Barton as of the Tenures of Fiveacre & Customary do owe suit & Service & Service at this Court & that a great Number of the Tenants of the said Tenures had that day made default of Appearance at the said Court for their Names they referr'd themselves to the Stewards List and were Amerced them 2s 6d Each Asseered to 6d each.

Witnessed by

(Here follow all the names in the previous list of jurors, save that of Richd Marker, junior.)

Manor of Ottery St Mary } The Special Court Baron of the said Manor there holden for Edward Nourse Esquire the fourth day of April in the Year of our Lord 1738.

At this Court came Mary Putt Spinster Sole Daughter only Child and Heir by the Custome of the said Manor of William Putt late of Gittisham deced who long since died Seized to him and his Heirs according to the Custome of the said Manor of one Messuage and two Farthings of Land lyeing at Waxway within the Manor aforesaid of the tenure of Customary under the rent of five Shillings And the said Mary Putt in the presence of Edwarde Hanbury and Gideon Marker Gentlemen two Customary tenants of the said Manor desiring her admission to the aforesaid premẽs She took the Same Messuage and two Farthings of Land with the Appurtence from the Lord of the said Manor To Hold the said Messuage and premẽs with the Appurtenances to her the said Mary Putt and her heirs according to the Custome of the said Manor under the yearly rent of five Shillings And by and under all other the Burthens Suits and Services therefore due and of right Accustomed And gave to the Lord of the said Manor for a fine of Income on her Admission into the aforesaid premẽs

Ten Shillings and so the said Mary Putt is Admitted Tenant thereto But the Fealty of the said Mary Putt is respited. THOMAS SOUTHCOTT Steward.

Hundred & Manor of Ottery St Mary } The Court Leet & Court Baron of the Hundred and Manor aforesaid there holden for Edward Nourse Esq^re the Third day of May in the Year of Our Lord 1739 Before Thomas Southcott Gent. Steward of the said Manor—

*High Constables*

M^r William Warren
M^r John Phillips

*Petit Constables*

Thomas Pulman
Joseph Norringham Jun^r
John Bazill
James Cornish

*Tythingmen*

Nathaniel Channon
Wm. Frank

*Searchers & Sealers of Leather & Green Skins*

Robert Gatchell
Thomas Boude

*Ale Taster*

Robert Wyatt the younger

Jurors Sworn to Serve as well for our Sovereign Lord the King as the Lord of the said Leet.

Sworn:

M^r Edward Hanbury
Richard Marker the Younger
Walter Pulman
W^m Palmer the Younger
John Searle
Rob^t Clode
John Loveridge
Charles Norrington
Richard Chilcott
John Weare the Younger
Thomas Marsh
Edw^d Rutley
Thomas Branscombe
John Bastone
Christopher Salter
William Newton
Nathaniel Turpin
Henry Slade
Humprey Prideaux

Hundred & Manor of Ottery St Mary } The presentment of the Jury there sworn at a Court Leet and Court Baron held within and for the said May in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty and Nine.

First We present the Waywardens for not removing the Stones and Rubbish before Mr Henry Markers door in Millstreet. Ordered that the same be removed before the 20th day of this Instant under the Penalty of 10s 0d. Assered by the Asserers under named (who were in this behalf duly sworn) to 6s 8d.

Also We present the Bridge at Three Stones to be out of Repair. Ordered that the same be repaired by the Waywardens On or before the 20th of this Instant May under the penalty of 10s Asseered to 6s 8d.

Also That the Waywardens ought to put a Bridge over the Lake called Combe Lake near Taleford. Ordered that the Waywardens do put up a Bridge On or before the 20th of this Instant May under the Penalty of 6s 8d.

Also That the Waywardens ought to keep the water in it's due Course in Hind Street which is now out of Course. Ordered that the same should be kept in its proper Course and the Banks thereof kept up from James Jones's to the Bridge that Conveys the Water into Mr Duckes Orchard Under the Penalty of 6s 8d.

Also That the Pavement leading up a Bridge called Millstream Bridge is out of repair. Ordered that the same be repaired by George Davies or the Occupier before the Twentieth Day of this Instant May under the penalty of 5d.

# APPENDIX II

## THE MANOR OR BARTON OF CADHAY

Of the larger soc-lands or sub-manors of Ottery, two, Cadhay and Knightstone, still possess their ancient manor-houses, while that of Holcombe seems to have remained till the middle of the nineteenth century.

It may be of interest to trace in greater detail the history of one of these dependent manors, and the fortunes of the families who successively have held it.

Cadhay lies about a mile to the north-west of Ottery Church. It consists of a courtyard manor-house of mixed Tudor and Georgian architecture, a farm-house and buildings, eight cottages, and a small holding with a house best approached from West Hill—an area in all of some 380 acres. This seems to represent the local hide of 256 acres of originally arable land, together with its appurtenances of pasture and wood.

Cadhay House is built of red sandstone from some local quarry, with dressings of Beer stone, which, originally white in colour, acquires with age a growth of red lichen blending perfectly with the colour of the rougher material. The central "Court of the Sovereigns" is an oblong space measuring about sixty feet by thirty. Its walls are faced with an irregular chequer-work of flint and sandstone. In the middle of each wall a Tudor doorway gives access to the house, and above these doors are fixed elaborately carved stone niches of Renaissance design, containing statues of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; beneath the latter is the date 1617. On the south side of the courtyard the original leaded casement windows remain, but on the other three sides eighteenth-century sash-windows have been put in their places.

The original Tudor structure is best seen on the east front of the house. A staircase turret, carried up to a six-light window and gable, forms the central feature; it is flanked by two windows on each side in the main wall, and these again by projecting bays, rising two storeys and surmounted by

gables containing attic windows and topped by heraldic finials showing a lion on one side and a bull on the other—a pair derived from the crest of the Haydon family. The whole forms an architectural composition of singular simplicity, dignity, and charm.

The entrance front towards the north is a good specimen of Georgian adaptation of earlier work. While the huge Tudor chimney-stacks remain, the older windows have been replaced by eighteenth-century sash-frames, arranged with exact symmetry.

The west and south fronts are of less importance, the former being chiefly of Georgian, and the latter of Tudor character.

Within, the house shows clearly the design of the typical late mediæval manor which survives in so many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. The north front door opens on to a passage, corresponding to " the screens." Originally, it is clear, the great hall on the left of the passage reached from floor to roof: the moulded oak timbers are visible in a room on the first floor, and the jambs of high windows may still be made out in the courtyard. But, since the middle of the eighteenth century, the great hall has been divided horizontally. The present dining-hall below has a good early Georgian coved ceiling, while the " roof-chamber " above shows the somewhat mutilated original moulded oak roof, which may possibly be of earlier date than the existing house. The dining-hall contains a fine Beer stone Tudor chimney-piece with heraldic carving.

To the east, beyond the dining-hall, lie the living-rooms, while to the west or right of the screens or entrance passage are kitchens and offices. Georgian panelling covers the walls of the drawing-room, and of several of the west bedrooms on the first floor. In the south-east, or Poulett, bedroom is a beautiful stone chimney-piece of Tudor-Gothic design, with unsymmetrical carving containing two shields of arms. The present servants' hall contains a large Tudor arched fireplace, which must mark the site of the original kitchen. The first floors of the east and west wings are connected on the south side of the house by a long gallery, typical of late sixteenth and early seventeenth century architecture.

The principal grounds lie to the east of the house, but a smaller south garden, recently laid out, slopes to the ancient fish-ponds, by which stand an Italian cypress of great age and a tulip tree reputed the largest in the county of Devon.

Cadhay is not mentioned in Doomsday Book. It appears first in the reign of Edward I. as held by a family named after

it. In 13 Ed. II. Thomas de Cadehaye is styled Dominus de Cadehaye ;[1] in 10 Hen. VI. the deeds of the estate refer to Beatrix de Cadehaye and her son John.[2] Henry Cadhay died in 33 Hen. VI., and in 1 Ric. III. John Cadhay conveyed the estate to trustees.[3]

The tenure of the Cadhay family ended with an heiress Joan, probably the daughter of the last-named John. Joan married Hugh Grenefeld, or Grenville.[4] Their son and heir Robert died, leaving his widow Elyn, who was daughter and co-heir of Harry Whytyng, with a sole daughter and heir Joan Grenefeld. By her marriage settlement, dated 18 Hen. VIII., Cadhay was settled by her mother Elyn on her and her husband John Haydon, second son of Richard Haydon of Woodbury.[5]

" John Haydon, Esquire, sometime Bencher of Lincoln's Inn," says Risdon, " builded at Cadhay a fair new house and enlarged his demesne." And John Haydon's fair new house still stands in all essentials unchanged, though, as we have seen, the north front was transformed in Georgian taste about 1740. Haydon seems to have followed the plan of an earlier building, and perhaps incorporated some of its features, such as the roof of the hall. He used freely stone from the Collegiate buildings than recently demolished at Ottery, fragments of which were found embedded in the walls during a restoration in 1910.

John Haydon and Joan Grenville his wife had no children, and, on his death in 1587, Cadhay passed to Robert Haydon, son of Thomas, his nephew. Robert Haydon, who inherited also several other of the family estates, married Joan, eldest daughter of Sir Amias Poulett, Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, and, in the internal decoration of Cadhay House, the Poulett arms, three swords in pile, are conspicuous.[6]

[1] Cadhay Deeds : 2 J. 3*a*.

[2] Cadhay Deeds : 2 J. 7 and 8. [3] See p. 89.

[4] Inscription on John Haydon's tomb. Arms of Grenville: Gules, three clarions or stirrup rests, or.

[5] Cadhay Deeds : 2 J. 9. Arms of Haydon : Argent, three bars gemels azure, on a chief gules, a barrulet dancettée, or.

[6] The stone chimney-piece in the dining-hall bears carved on it the coats of arms of Poulett, three swords in pile ; Grenville, three clarions or stirrup rests ; Harvey, on a bend three trefoils slipped ; Southcott, a chevron between three coots ; Haydon, three bars gemels, on a chief a barrulet dancettée ; Every, four chevronels ; while a similar chimney-piece in the south-east bedroom shows Poulett, and Poulett impaling Kenn, erminois three crescents. All these coats are of families allied to Robert Haydon—Poulett, his wife's father; Grenville, his great-uncle's wife ; Harvey, his wife's mother ; Southcott, his son's wife's mother ; Every, his daughter's husband ; Kenn, his wife's nephew's wife.

Under the statue of Elizabeth in the Court of the Sovereigns appear the initials R. H., as well as the date 1617.

Robert Haydon's eldest son Gideon succeeded him in the estates in 1626, and inherited more lands from other members of the family. He married Margaret, daughter of John Davie of Sandford, Crediton, and his wife Margaret, daughter of George Southcott of Calverleigh. Gideon and Margaret had nine sons, of whom Robert and John died without issue. The property passed to the third son, Gideon, on the death of Robert. Other sons were Thomas, George, Amias, James, Nicholas, and Richard. Gideon, the second of that name to possess Cadhay, was baptized at Sandford, 25th June 1609, and buried at Ottery, 20th August 1680. By his wife Eleanor he had three sons, Gideon, Robert, and William.[1]

A local tradition asserts that, during the Civil War, the Haydons, ardent Royalists, were continually at strife with some of the Roundhead inhabitants of Ottery St Mary. The Domestic series of the Calendar of State Papers fails to show that any echo of these broils reached London. But in 1649 Nicholas Haydon of Ottery paid a fine of £69, 4s. 6d. "for delinquency in adhering to the forces raised against Parliament," while Ralph Haydon of Farway is charged with riding "in Capt. John Prideaux's troop against Parliament for a fortnight," though he pleaded that "what he did was much against his will."

Gideon Haydon the third of Cadhay married Catherine, daughter of John Stoakes of London, Gentleman. By a marriage settlement[2] dated 28th January 1660/1, all the lands and manors of Gideon Haydon the second were put in trust to descend to Gideon his son and his heirs. Besides the manor, barton, and domain of Cadhay, there were estates in Forwood, Hornshayes, Hills, Houndbeare, Ebford, Cloodsland; tithes in Forwood and Farway; water mills at Purrel Bridge, Colliton, and Larkbeare; and the manors or lordships of Forwood, Farway, Larkbeare, Kilmington, and Newton Poppleford.

A life interest in most of the estates was reserved to Gideon the father, while Margaret his mother, the grandmother of the bridegroom, was given for life all rooms in the mansion-house of Cadhay lying to the east of the hall, and half the use of the hall and several outhouses—an early instance of

[1] "Haydon of Woodbury and Ottery St Mary," by W. H. H. Rogers, *Devon Notes and Queries*, October 1901.

[2] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 11.

a division which has recurred at intervals through the centuries.

At this time it is evident that the Haydons had great possessions, and had reached the summit of their prosperity. But even these revenues proved inadequate to support the extravagance with which, it is clear, they celebrated the Restoration. In 1682, within two years of the death of Gideon the second, a series of mortgages began,[1] charged on the estates by the joint action of Gideon the third and his young son and heir, Gideon the fourth. When, in 1693, the time came for young Gideon to take to himself a wife, his father owed some £17,000, besides mortgages. Alice, daughter of John Fitch of Henbury, Dorset, brought to young Gideon a portion of £5000, and, to secure that sum, and in the interests of the succession, the estates were vested in trustees, in order that enough of them should be sold to pay the debts and buy an estate to be settled to the uses of the trust.

But differences soon arose, and a Chancery suit was begun by Gideon the younger and his wife against his father and the trustees. In accordance with a decree of 12th March 8 William III., most of the lands were sold, and some of the mortgages discharged.

Gideon the elder died in 1702, and when, five years later, his son died also, leaving his widow Alice with two boys, Gideon and Thomas, the revenues of the only remaining estates, Cadhay, Farwood, and Farway, scarcely sufficed to pay the charges on them. In 1708 a private Act of Parliament was obtained [2] to break the various trusts and settlements, and enable the trustees to sell the remaining property.

All the estates save Cadhay were sold, but for Cadhay no purchaser seems immediately to have come forward. The trustees, William Fitch and William Haydon, let several of the west rooms of the house with some of the land to a farmer, and an effort was made to save this last possession of the Haydons. Alice Haydon used the remainder of her marriage portion to join with two others in buying up the outstanding mortgages, and, when Gideon her son married in 1723 a widow named Anne Hanbury, there was a further attempt to pay off these charges. But Anne found the encumbrances greater than she expected, and, indeed, taxed her husband with using some of the money she advanced to clear them for the purpose of stocking his estate and maintaining his family.

[1] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, and 26.
[2] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 19.

Once again, in 1736, the Court of Chancery was invoked. Cadhay was then sold for the first time in its history; it went to John Brown of Richmond, in Surrey,[1] and so passed away from the Haydon family. From the purchase money the prior charges were paid, but Alice Haydon lost her marriage portion, and obtained but £190 towards the arrears of an annuity of £40, to which her jointure of £500 a year had perforce been reduced by the Act of 1708.[2]

For some reason, John Brown did not keep his new possession. In 1737 he resold it at a small profit to one William Peere Williams,[3] second son of an eminent lawyer of the same name, author of the Reports.[4] It is clear that by this time Cadhay House was in bad repair, and Williams carried out drastic changes. The great hall was divided horizontally by a floor and ceiling, the great windows taken out, two rows of sash-windows substituted, and the north front converted to its present appearance. Internally, the Tudor stone chimney-pieces were plastered over, and Georgian work placed in front of them, while oak panelling was replaced by the rarer and more fashionable deal.

Cadhay had been bought with a quarter part of the elder Peere Williams' residual estate—the part which, under his will, went to his second son;[5] and under the trusts of that will it was to pass to sons or to heirs male. Hence, when in 1766 Peere Williams the younger died, leaving only a widow and two daughters, Cadhay became the property of Sir Booth Williams, his nephew.

But Sir Booth's chief estates lay in Middlesex, Northamptonshire, and Huntingdonshire, and an agreement was made that Cadhay should be sold back to Elizabeth (Seignoret), widow of William Peere Williams,[6] and more convenient lands bought with the money. To effect the sale, an Act of Parliament was necessary, and was duly passed in 1771.[7] The sale was carried out by lease, release, and fine in the same year.[8]

Mrs Williams continued to reside at Cadhay till her death

[1] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 28, 29, 31, 32.

[2] Pleadings and judgment in three cross suits in Chancery, 7th February 7 Geo. III. Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 30.

[3] Arms of Williams: Gules, on the sinister side, a demi-wolf issuing from a rock all argent.

[4] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 37, 38, 39, 39*a*.

[5] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 39*a*.

[6] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 41.

[7] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 43.

[8] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 44, 45.

in 1792.[1] Her daughter Anne, who married Sir Richard Sutton, died in 1787, and in 1789 Mrs Williams placed the Cadhay estate in trust,[2] to the use, after her death, of her grandchildren. Her daughter Elizabeth had married in 1771 Thomas Graves[3] of Thancks, in Cornwall, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, created Lord Graves in 1794 for his services on the glorious First of June. Cadhay was settled primarily on Elizabeth Graves' eldest daughter Elizabeth Anne, secondly on her second daughter Anne Elizabeth, thirdly on the third daughter Margaret Anne, fourthly on the second son, and fifthly on the eldest son, who afterwards became the second Lord Graves. Failing these persons, it was to pass to the children of Anne Sutton in corresponding order.

The first Lord Graves used Cadhay as a residence, and died there in 1802. In the same year his daughter Elizabeth Anne Graves married William Bagwell, Esquire, of Ashcott, Co. Somerset, but died within a few months without issue. The furniture of Cadhay passed to her husband as her personal representative; but the house and estate went under the settlement to the second daughter Anne Elizabeth, who had just married (1803) Thomas Hare, Esquire, of Stow Bardolf, Co. Norfolk.[4] Thomas Hare's father, Thomas Leigh, had taken the name of Hare as the representative, through his grandmother, of the ancient family of Hare of Stow Bardolf, and the old baronetcy was revived in 1818 by a new creation in favour of Thomas Hare.

After some hesitation, the Hares decided not to reside at Cadhay, and again the house was divided.[5] The west end was adapted to the occupation of the tenant of the home farm, while the east end was let in 1803 as a residence to Mr Palmer, Master of the Barracks then building at Ottery.[5] At a later date it was long occupied by Captain and after him by Mrs Collin, who lived there until 1909.

Sir Thomas Hare died in 1834, and Cadhay passed with his other estates to his only son Thomas, the second baronet, who did much to check the process of structural decay fast setting in on the house. In 1859 a disentailing deed was executed, but,

[1] *Short Notes on Ottery St Mary*, by Rev. S. W. Cornish, p. 52.

[2] Cadhay Deeds: 2 J. 47 missing, but see 2 J. 50, 52, and 53, in which the operative parts of 2 J. 47 are recited.

[3] Arms of Graves: Gules, an eagle displayed or, ducally crowned argent, on a canton of the last an anchor proper.

[4] Arms of Hare: Gules, two bars and a chief indented, or.

[5] Cadhay Papers, Bundle 3.

when Sir Thomas died in 1880, Cadhay was left by him to his son Sir Ralph Hare. In 1909 the Cadhay estate passed by purchase to the present owners.[1]

The house and other buildings on the estate were in bad repair. Two unsatisfactory cottages, possibly coeval with the house, standing to the south of it, together with later outbuildings, were pulled down. A new farm-house and four cottages were built, and the others put into good order. In the manor-house itself, extensive restoration of decayed woodwork was necessary. During the operations much Tudor work, concealed by Peere Williams, was uncovered—the stone chimney-pieces, for instance. None but essential changes were made in the structure, and both Tudor and Georgian architecture were preserved in the alterations necessary to re-convert Cadhay into a single residence.

For purposes of comparison, the entry referring to Cadhay—No. 5 in the present survey—is transcribed from the other copy of the survey, already referred to in the preliminary note,[2] and is printed on the following page. It will be seen that the differences between the two entries are those of form only.

[1] Arms of Whetham: Argent, a cross potent throughout sable, in the first and fourth quarters a martlet gules.

[2] See page 79.

See my English Bill ag$^{t}$ Gideon Haydon in y$^{e}$ Excheq$^{r}$ 1690 & his Answere concerning Cadhay & all his Copyhold lands & Tenem$^{ts}$.

See y$^{e}$ Order of y$^{e}$ Court 20$^{o}$ June 1691.

See in M$^{r}$ Cookes office in ye Comon pleas Michas Term 20 Car. R. 2 a demurrer entred in an avowrye ag$^{t}$ Heydon about his fealtye for y$^{e}$ Manor of Cadhay. T. Sparkes was clerke in Court for W. C.

Cadhay.

Manoriū sive Barton de Cadhay cum aptui continen unam Hidam terre viz 16 farlingat terre et quilibt ferling continet sexdecmi acras terre. De Tenura Libi Soccagii.

9$^{o}$ Hen. 4. Reddit pr. and—viij$^{s}$
10 Hen. 4. p ann'
33 Hen. R. 6. Obit' Henrici Cadhay.
1$^{o}$ Ric̄ R. 3. Johes Cadhay sursum redd' Thome Clode & Phillipo Stoford.
22 Hen. R. 8. Joanna Grenfeild alienavit Thome Daborne at al's.

15$^{o}$ Octob$^{r}$ 35 Elizabeth 1593 Presentatur obit' Johis Haydon ar. qui tenuit Manoriū de Cadhay cont. 16 Ferling's terre in lib$^{o}$ Soccagio Red' 8$^{s}$ Et q$^{d}$ Robtus Haydon ar. ejus consanguineus et heres vizt. filius Thom. Haydon ar. filius Thome Haydon ar. Sen$^{r}$ fratris dc̄i Johis Haydon clamat premissa et admittitur & fecit fidelitatem.

15$^{o}$ Decemb$^{r}$ 2$^{o}$ Car. R. 2. Presentatur obit' Robti Haydon ar. et q$^{d}$ Gideon Haydon ar. filius & heres p dc̄i Robti clamat premissa sibi hered & assaig$^{n'}$ impp̄tm Lib̄o Soccagio et admittitur et distr' ad faciend. fidelitatem.

Presentatur obit' Gideon Haydon ar. et sup hoc Gideon Haydon ar. ejus sen filius & heres clamat p$^{r}$missa et admittitur et fecit fidelitatem 21 Junii 1665.

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*BY THE SAME AUTHORS*

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